The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII....NO. 5341. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Full Vote of New-York, Brooklyn and Kings County.

Additional Returns from the Interior of the State.

The West Solid for Grant and Colfax.

All the Pacific States—California, Oregon and Nevada—Republican.

The Victory Rendered Still More Satisfactory by the Additional Returns.

NEW-YORK STATE.

REPORTED AND ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Grant.	Counties.	Seymour.
Alleghany	3,840	New-York	60,197
Broome	2,000	Kings	12,000
Cattaraugus	2,500	Albany	1,300
Cayuga	3,500	Columbia	250
Chautauque	5,000	Greene	350
Chemung	800	Putnam	166
Chenango	1,800	Queens	1,200
Clinton	500	Richmond	915
Cortland	2,000	Rockland	980
Delaware	2,000	Schoharie	1,200
Dutchess	700	Seneca	500
Erie	500	Sullivan	600
Essex	1,400	Ulster	600
Franklin	1,200	Westchester	1,300
Fulton and Ham.	700		
Genesee	1,600	Total	81,558
Herkimer	1,150		
Jefferson	3,000		
Lewis	800		
Livingston	1,500		
Madison	2,500		
Monroe	1,588		
Montgomery	300		
Niagara	391		
Oneida	1,344		
Onondaga	3,343		
Ontario	1,600		
Orange	500		
Orleans	1,600		
Oswego	3,200		
Otsego	500		
Rensselaer	200		
St. Lawrence	8,500		
Saratoga	1,094		
Schenectady	200		
Schuyler	800		
Steuben	2,226		
Suffolk	300		
Tioga	1,100		
Tompkins	1,548		
Warren	700		
Washington	2,900		
Wayne	1,800		
Wyoming	1,640		
Yates	1,380		
Total	77,244		

Additional Returns from Counties and Towns.

ONEIDA COUNTY—Complete, gives Grant 12,365; Seymour, 11,021; Griswold, 12,312; Hoffman, 11,021. Utica City gives Grant 2,411; Seymour, 2,912; Griswold, 2,417; Hoffman, 2,909; Bailey, for Congress, 2,419; Spriggs, 2,886. Avery, Rep., is elected to the Assembly by 61 majority from the First District of Oneida County. The town of Camden gives Grant 537; Seymour, 287. Florence gives Seymour 387; Grant, 163.

MONROE COUNTY—Complete, gives Seymour 10,089; Grant, 11,677; Hoffman, 10,318; Griswold, 11,550; Beach, 10,206; Cornell, 11,578; Bascom, 10,205; Barclay, 11,564; McNeil, 10,200; Barnum, 11,549; Perrin, 10,187; Young, 11,553. Congress—Davis, Rep., 11,476; McConvill, Dem., 10,289. Assembly—First District—Wright, Rep., 2,651; Lord, Dem., 2,632. Second District—Bradstreet, Dem., 5,480; Moore, Rep., 5,048. Third District—Randall, Rep., has about 700 majority.

YATES COUNTY—Complete, gives for Grant 3,137; Seymour, 1,757; Griswold, 3,128; Hoffman, 1,763. The balance of the Republican State ticket has about 1,365 majority.

SARATOGA COUNTY—Full returns from Saratoga County give 1,094 majority; Griswold, 1,148. Younglove, Rep., for the Assembly in the First District, has three majority.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Whitehall—Electoral College, 608 Democratic and 422 Republican; Governor, 612 Democratic and 420 Republican; Lieutenant-Governor, 616 Democratic and 416 Republican; Canal Commissioner, 651 Democratic and 377 Republican; State Prison Inspector, 606 Democratic and 426 Republican; Congress, 592 Democratic and 439 Republican; Court of Appeals, 616 Democratic and 417 Republican; District-Attorney, 616 Democratic and 417 Republican; Superintendent of the Poor, 616 Democratic and 417 Republican; Justice of Sessions, 615 Democratic and 417 Republican; Assembly, 534 Democratic and 487 Republican. Baker, for Assembly, runs 138 ahead of his ticket.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—With three election districts estimated, gives Grant 3,343 majority; Griswold, 3,170 majority; McCarty, for Congress, 3,100 majority. Three members of Assembly and the whole county ticket are Republican.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY—Complete, except three small towns, and those are estimated, gives Grant and Colfax 8,100 majority; Griswold's will not vary 25 from Grant's majority.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Complete, gives Grant 2,226 majority.

TIOGA COUNTY—Complete, gives 1,100 majority for Grant.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY—Complete, gives a majority of 3,840 for Grant—a gain of 131 over the vote of 1866. Alfred gives Grant 311; Seymour, 40.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—Gives a majority of 250 for Greene, Dem., for Congress.

ORANGE COUNTY—Gives a majority of about 100 for Van Wyck, Rep., for Congress. The majority for Greene in his district is 150. The election will probably be contested on the ground of alleged fraudulent naturalizations, of which it is alleged there are several hundred in the Second Assembly district. Orange County is very close. Lyon, Dem., for the Assembly, is probably elected over Madden, Rep., by from 3 to 5 majority.

ALBANY COUNTY—Seymour's majority in this county is 1,900; Hoffman's, 2,300; Mayham, Dem., for Congress, has 1,700 majority. The Democrats elect three Assemblymen and the Republicans one. The Democrats elect their whole ticket by about 2,000 majority. The *Evening Journal* concedes the State to Seymour by 8,000, and to Hoffman by 20,000. It claims the Assembly to be 64 Republicans to 64 Democrats. The *Argus* claims 10,000 majority for Seymour in the State, and 25,000 for Hoffman, and concedes the Assembly to be Republican by a small majority.

FULTON COUNTY—Grant and Colfax 700 majority.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—The town of Brownville gives Grant, 505; Seymour, 247. Watertown gives Grant, 975; Seymour, 60. Wilna, Grant, 478; Seymour, 285. Worth, Grant, 68; Seymour, 110.

ULSTER COUNTY.—Saugerties complete gives Grant 92 majority; Griswold, 67; Cornell, for Congress, 86; Chipman, for Assembly, 139—all Republicans. District-Attorney, Republican, 138.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—Rhinebeck gives Grant 454, and Seymour 410. Red Hook gives Seymour 138 majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY—Complete gives Grant 3,475 majority.

The State Assembly.

Returns thus far received indicate the election of the following members of the Assembly of this State:

ALBANY COUNTY.
1—John C. Chism, Democrat.
2—Adam W. Smith, Democrat.
3—John M. Kimball, Democrat.
4—John Tighe, Democrat.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.
1—Silas Richardson, Republican.

BROOME COUNTY.
1—William L. Ely, Republican.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1—C. V. B. Barse, Republican, gain.
2—William H. Stewart, Republican.

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1—Charles H. Weed, Republican.
2—Sanford Gifford, Republican.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1—Mathew P. Bemis, Republican.
2—Winfield S. Cameron, Republican.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
1—Edward L. Patrick, Democrat.

CHENANGO COUNTY.
1—Charles Pearsall, Republican.

CLINTON COUNTY.
1—Daniel G. Dodge, Democrat, gain.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1—Edmund Sturgis, Democrat.
2—Moses G. Tilden, Democrat, gain.

CORTLAND COUNTY.
1—Hiram Whitmarsh, Republican.

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1—Benj. J. Bassett, Republican.
2—John Ferris, Republican.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1—D. R. Gould, Republican.
2—W. W. Hegeman, Republican, gain.

ERIE COUNTY.
1—George J. Bamler, Democrat.
2—P. H. Bender, Republican.
3—James A. Chase, Republican.
4—Charles B. Rich, Republican.
5—Abbott C. Calkins, Republican, gain.

ESSEX COUNTY.
1—Samuel Root, Republican.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
1—Edmund F. Sargeant, Republican.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
1—William T. Barker, Republican.

GENESEE COUNTY.
1—Edward C. Walker, Republican.

GREENE COUNTY.
1—Baldwin S. Griffin, Democrat.

HERKIMER COUNTY.
1—Erasmus W. Day, Republican.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1—J. Dimmick, Republican.
2—W. W. Butterfield, Republican, gain.

LEWIS COUNTY.
1—Chester Ray, Republican.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
1—Lewis E. Smith, Republican.

MADISON COUNTY.
1—W. M. Carpenter, Republican.
2—L. C. Kilham, Republican.

MONROE COUNTY.
1—Charles S. Wright, Republican.
2—N. C. Bradstreet, Democrat.
3—Andrew J. Randall, Republican.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
1—Darius V. Barry, Republican.

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1—Ransom M. Skeels, Democrat.
2—Benjamin Farley, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1—Eli Avery, Republican.
2—Addison B. Tuttle, Republican.
3—James Stevens, Democrat.
4—Erastus Ely, Republican.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1—J. V. Kendall, Republican.
2—Moses Summers, Republican.
3—M. B. Hackett, Republican.

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1—Henry Ray, Republican.
2—George Cook, Republican.

ORANGE COUNTY.
1—J. C. Bancroft Davis, Republican, gain.
2—Thomas J. Lyon, Democrat.

ORLEANS COUNTY.
1—Marvin Harris, Republican.

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1—Benjamin Doolittle, Republican.
2—James D. Lasher, Republican.
3—N. B. Smith, Republican.

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1—William W. Campbell, Republican, gain.
2—Wm. C. Bentley, Democrat.

PUTNAM COUNTY.
1—Morgan Horton, Democrat.

QUEENS COUNTY.
1—James B. Pearsall, Democrat.
2—John B. Madden, Democrat.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1—John L. Flagg, Democrat.
2—Edward Akin, Republican.
3—Harris B. Howard, Democrat.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
1—W. H. Hawkins, Republican.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
1—James Suffren, Democrat.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1—George M. Gleason, Republican.
2—Julius M. Palmer, Republican.
3—Alexander H. Andrews, Republican.

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1—Truman G. Younglove, Republican.
2—D. C. Hoyt, Republican.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
1—Henry M. Craine, Republican.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
1—Peter R. Dyckman, Democrat.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
1—George Clark, Republican.

SENECA COUNTY.
1—Josiah T. Miller, Democrat.

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1—Monroe Brandage, Republican, gain.
2—Samuel Mitchell, Republican.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
1—John L. Gardiner, Democrat.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
1—James L. Lamoreaux, Democrat.

TIOGA COUNTY.
1—Lyman Truman, Republican.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
1—John L. Selkreg, Republican.

ULSTER COUNTY.
1—Erastus D. Chipman, Republican.
2—Abraham E. Hasbrouck, Democrat.
3—Theodore Guigou, Democrat.

WARREN COUNTY.
1—Nicholas B. LaBau, Republican.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1—George Satterlee, Democrat.
2—William E. Brown, Democrat.

WAYNE COUNTY.
1—Merritt Thornton, Republican.
2—Elijah McK. Glenn, Republican.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1—Claiborne Ferris, Democrat.
2—E. D. Lawrence, Democrat.
3—James W. Husted, Republican, gain.

WYOMING COUNTY.
1—Marcus A. Hull, Republican.

YATES COUNTY.
1—Foster A. Hixon, Republican.

The names of the members elected in New-York and Kings Counties are given elsewhere. The above list includes 569 Republicans and 59 Democrats; Republican majority, 10.

Further returns may possibly alter these figures somewhat, but it is not probable that sufficient changes will be made to destroy the majority of the Republicans in the lower house of the State Legislature. This will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator Morgan, whose term expires at the close of the present Congress.

THE CITY.

Corrected Votes for President and Governor—Names of Candidates Elected.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Wards.	Grant.	Seymour.	Wards.	Grant.	Seymour.
I	277	2929	XII	2376	4043
II	147	308	XIII	1642	4110
III	249	824	XIV	830	4402
IV	522	3780	XV	2606	2408
V	945	2638	XVI	3471	4712
VI	408	4997	XVII	4481	10254
VII	1362	6977	XVIII	3548	6504
VIII	1916	4891	XIX	3441	6529
IX	4383	4988	XX	3710	8113
X	1924	4067	XXI	3499	6369
XI	2388	8005	XXII	3485	6551
Total				47802	108079
Seymour's majority					60277

FOR GOVERNOR.

Wards.	Griswold.	Hoffman.	Wards.	Griswold.	Hoffman.
I	231	2842	XII	2391	4290
II	137	313	XIII	1334	4419
III	262	761	XIV	736	4526
IV	480	3830	XV	2444	2660
V	374	2709	XVI	3269	4618
VI	368	5033	XVII	3809	11036
VII	1275	6834	XVIII	3262	6936
VIII	1720	5167	XIX	3128	6405
IX	4048	5290	XX	3459	8394
X	1871	4511	XXI	3276	6541
XI	2031	8360	XXII	3209	6824
Total				43291	112468
Hoffman's majority					69177

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Lewis, Rep.	Fox, Dem.
I	187	2125
II	134	804
III	258	785
IV	453	3768
V	915	2589
VI	300	4858
VII	1684	4826
Total	3931	19258

FIFTH DISTRICT.

No official returns from this district. John Morrissey is doubtless elected.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Starr, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
IX	4168	4975
XV	2311	2541
XVI	3240	4707
Total	9719	12223

Cox over Starr, 2,504.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Pinckney, Rep.	Calkins, T. M. & D. U.
XI	2074	6112
XVII	3860	10054
Total	5934	18166

Sixth District of Seventh Ward missing. Calkin's majority, 12,232.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Laimbeer, Rep.	Brooks, Dem.
XVIII	3211	6886
XX	3375	7812
XXI	3276	6487
Total	9862	21185

Brooks over Laimbeer, 11,323.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Thomas, Rad. Rep.	Wood, Tam. Moz. & D. U.	Savage, Ind.
XII	2474	3711	276
XIX	3354	5139	784
XXII	3260	5836	660
Total	9088	14686	1720

Wood over Thomas, 5,598.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Districts.
1—Michael C. Murphy, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
2—Dennis Burns, Tammany Democrat, reëlected.
3—Owen Cavanagh, Tammany Democrat.
4—John Galvin, reëlected, Mozart.
5—Peter Mitchell, Tammany Democrat.
6—Timothy J. Campbell, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
7—James A. Richmond, Republican.
8—Martin Nachtman, Democratic Union.
9—William J. Bergen, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
10—Anthony Hartman, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
11—Peter Trainer, Tammany Democrat, reëlected.
12—Henry Woltman, Tammany Democrat.
13—William Halpine, Tammany Democrat.
14—Charles H. Whalen, Tammany Democrat.
15—Alexander Frear, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
16—James Irving, Tammany Democrat, reëlected.
17—George W. Plunkett, Tammany Democrat.
18—Lawrence D. Kiernan, Tammany Democrat, reelected.
19—Josiah Porter, Tammany Democrat.
20—John Keegan, Tammany Democrat.
21—William Hitchman, Tammany Democrat.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Wards.	Barnard.	Carter.	Wards.	Barnard.	Carter.
I	2112	283	XIII	4232	1581
II	206	120	XIV	4421	816
III	884	246	XV	2010	1402
IV	3580	210	XVI	4717	3182
V	2798	644	XVII	10019	4429
VI	4808	341	XVIII	5804	2874
VII	4986	387	XIX	3988	2704
VIII	4155	1547	XX	4757	2142
IX	5023	3508	XXI	6272	2108
X	4287	1497	XXII	4244	2470
XI	7923	2338			
XII	1705	876	Total	94931	35655
Barnard's majority					59276

CITY JUDGE.

Wards.	Bedford.	Lapaugh.	Wards.	Bedford.	Lapaugh.
I	2127	183	XIII	4276	1252
II	290	126	XIV	4487	808
III	807	244	XV	2022	1391
IV	3660	189	XVI	4744	3160
V	2806	656	XVII	9476	4296
VI	4836	328	XVIII	5735	3124
VII	4988	378	XIX	4835	2777
VIII	4164	1544	XX	4917	2138
IX	5182	3665	XXI	5224	1684
X	4295	1496	XXII	4920	2474
XI	7948	2336			
XII	1745	875	Total	93284	35397
Bedford's majority					57887

REGISTER.

Wards.	Connolly.	Greeley.	Wards.	Connolly.	Greeley.
I	2240	20	XIII	3968	1651
II	302	127	XIV	4374	826
III	769	271	XV	1859	1998
IV	3609	220	XVI	4426	3406
V	2859	907	XVII	10066	4668
VI	4797	520	XVIII	5623	1806
VII	4894	430	XIX	4218	2790
VIII	4220	1635	XX	5250	2404
IX	4674	3733	XXI	6299	2768
X	4227	1601	XXII	5302	3523
XI	7902	2420			
XII	1681	1665	Total	93559	39643
Connolly's majority					53,916

SUPERVISOR.

Wards.	Tweed.	Chanler.	Oliver.
I	2060	40	180
II	260	40	125
III	415	291	420
IV	2463	1200	151
V	2186	957	491
VI	3680	1260	317
VII	4128	1706	362
VIII	3548	767	1719
IX	3871	1848	3650
X	4186	2635	1520
XI	5620	2000	2360
XII	779	465	870
XIII	2927	1978	1543
XIV	2938	1464	820
XV	1720	1087	1277
XVI	3186	1020	2880
XVII	6029	4462	3771
XVIII	3672	2081	3515
XIX	2406	885	2104
XX	3022	967	2088
XXI	5348	1032	1948
XXII	1888	647	2248
Total	66232	27792	34389
Tweed over Oliver			31863
Tweed over Chanler			38440
Oliver over Chanler			6577

Vote of Kings County.

PRESIDENT.

Wards and Towns.	Grant.	Seymour.	Wards and Towns.	Grant.	Seymour.
I	525	724	XV	1402	1340
II	375	1535	XVI	1880	2329
III	1285	726	XVII	1309	1398
IV	1214	1258	XVIII	619	813
V	745	2899	XIX	1125	950
VI	1517	3295	XX	2114	1554
VII	1807	1788	XXI	1608	1963
VIII	509	960	XXII	622	1024
IX	624	1580	Flatbush	243	337
X	2194	3494	Flatlands	176	163
XI	1669	2029	Gravesend	110	176
XII	365	2619	New-Lots	444	770
XIII	1827	1704	New-Utrecht	181	311
XIV	863	2479			
Total				27503	40201
Majority for Seymour					12698
Voters registered					69367
Votes polled					67703
Vote less than the registry					1664

GOVERNOR.

The vote of Kings County for Governor stands as follows: Griswold, 26,044; Hoffman, 41,225; Hoffman's majority, 15,181.

CONGRESSMEN.

The vote in the First Congressional District stands: Bellows, 11,514; Schumaker, 23,218; majority for Schumaker, 11,704. Second District, Booth, 13,425; Slocum, 16,473; majority for Slocum, 3,048.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward, Hutchings; Second Ward, Nelson; Third Ward, Stewart; Fourth Ward, Johnson; Fifth Ward, Sherlon; Sixth Ward, Osborne; Seventh Ward, Buck; Eighth Ward, Moorhead; Ninth Ward, Cassidy; Tenth Ward, Hall; Eleventh Ward, Howell; Twelfth Ward, Foran; Thirteenth Ward, Smith; Fourteenth Ward, Thos. L. Murphy; Fifteenth Ward, Wilkeyson; Sixteenth Ward, Hills; Seventeenth Ward, Droll; Eighteenth Ward, Whitehill; Nineteenth Ward, Cross; Twentieth Ward, Little; Twenty-first Ward, Tobey; Twenty-second Ward, Walsh. Of these, but four are Republicans—from the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.

ALDERMEN ELECTED.

Second Ward, Campbell; Fourth Ward, *Stryker*; Sixth Ward, Keating; Eighth Ward, *Willard*; Tenth Ward, Bergen; Twelfth Ward, Coffey; Fourteenth Ward, Nolan; Sixteenth Ward, Guck; Eighteenth Ward, Totana; Twentieth Ward, *Whiting*; Twenty-first Ward, *Hathaway*; Twenty-second Ward, *Travis*.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

First District, Hugh M. Clark; Second District, Henry J. Cullen, Jr.; Third District, Dennis O'Keeffe; Fourth District, W. W. Moseley; Fifth District, *James R. Allaben*; Sixth District, John R. Wilds; Seventh District, George L. Fox; Eigth District, DeWitte C. Tower; Ninth District, John C. Jacobs.

The names italicised are Republicans.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Probably Democratic by About 2,000 Majority.

Returns from New-Jersey so far as received, although very incomplete, indicate that Seymour has carried the State by about 2,000 majority; while Mr. Randolph, the Democratic candidate for Governor, runs ahead of the ticket, and will probably have from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. Of the Congressmen and the State Legislature, the Newark *Advertiser* of last evening says:

For Congress, in the First District, Wm. Moore, Republican, is reëlected over *Bayard*, Democrat, by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority.

In the Second District, Chas. Haight, Democrat, is reëlected by from 800 to 1,000 over Rusling, Republican.

In the Third District, John T. Bird, Democrat, is elected over Amos Clark, Republican, by about 3,500. He succeeds Mr. Sitgreaves, Democrat.

In the Fourth District John Hill, Republican, is believed to be reëlected over Rafferty, Democrat. The figures are as follows:

	Hill.	Rafferty.		Hill.	Rafferty.
Essex	594	..	Sussex	...	950
Passaic	553	..	Bergen	...	550
Morris	435	..			
Total				1582	1500

In the Fifth District, Orestes Cleveland, Democrat, is elected over Geo. A. Halsey by about 1,500. We think that this seeming result has only been attained through the meanest yet most stupendous frauds, and suppose that Mr. Cleveland's seat will be successfully contested. Until he gets it, we claim the Fifth District for Mr. Halsey, who has only been beaten by votes imported from New-York.

In the Legislature the Senate will stand 12 Democrats to 9 Republicans—a Democratic gain of 1 (Mercer County) from last year. The Assembly will stand 32 Democrats to 28 Republicans—a large Republican gain. The First Congressional District elects all the Republican candidates. On joint ballot the Democracy will have a majority of 7, which gives them the United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen for six years, from March 4, 1869.

The details of the vote of the State for President, so far as received, with estimates of the result in some counties, are as follows:

	Grant.	Seym'r.		Grant.	Seym'r.
Atlantic	500	..	Middlesex	..	365
*Bergen	..	500	*Monmouth	..	1200
*Burlington	600	..	Morris	400	..
Camden	400	..	Ocean	900	..
*Cape May	250	..	Passaic	650	..
*Cumberl'd	1300	..	Salem	350	..
Essex	1500	..	Somerset	..	350
*Gloucester	600	..	Sussex	..	950
Hudson	..	3500	Union	..	250
*Hunterdon	..	1000	*Warren	..	1200
Mercer	..	169			
Total				7459	9484
Democratic majority					2025

*Estimated.

THE VOTE IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The following are corrected returns of the vote:

FOR PRESIDENT.

	Seymour.	Grant.
Jersey City—First Ward	682	454
Second Ward	761	434
Third Ward	524	783
Fourth Ward	659	750
Sixth Ward	759	241
Fifth Ward	720	492
Seventh Ward	1165	167
Hoboken—First Ward	689	308
Second Ward	252	222
Third Ward	432	264
Hudson City—First Ward	471	316
Second Ward	313	180
Third Ward	466	283
Fourth Ward	284	162
Bergen	762	978
Greenville	194	205
Bayonne	268	266
North Bergen	186	124
Weehawken	49	22
West Hoboken	310	219
Union Township	171	89
Town of Union	..	..
Harrison	397	167
Kearney	54	47

FOR GOVERNOR.

	Theo. F. Randolph	J. J. Blair.
Jersey City—First Ward	709	424
Second Ward	770	423
Third Ward	563	701
Fourth Ward	671	737
Fifth Ward	720	486
Sixth Ward	943	246
Seventh Ward	1171	163
Hoboken—First Ward	706	288
Second Ward	261	213
Third Ward	438	281
Hudson City—First Ward	469	315
Second Ward	312	178
Third Ward	465	281
Fourth Ward	285	160
Bergen	793	947
Greenville	196	201
Bayonne	273	265
North Bergen	192	119
Weehawken	52	19
West Hoboken	316	215
Union Township	172	88
Town of Union	..	..
Harrison	398	165
Kearney	54	44

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

	Cleveland, Dem.	Halsey, Rep.
Jersey City—First Ward	679	454
Second Ward	755	429
Third Ward	621	742
Fourth Ward	658	743
Fifth Ward	718	488
Sixth Ward	929	244
Seventh Ward	1166	164
Hoboken—First Ward	687	307
Second Ward	248	226
Third Ward	429	268
Hudson City—First Ward	465	317
Second Ward	311	179
Third Ward	445	292
Fourth Ward	283	160
Bergen	761	974
Greenville	194	205
Bayonne	268	266
North Bergen	188	120
Weehawken	52	19
West Hoboken	109	299
Union Township	171	89
Town of Union	..	..
Harrison	396	168
Kearney	55	46

FOR STATE SENATORS.

	Taylor, Dem.	Armstrong, Rep.
Jersey City—First Ward	673	455
Second Ward	758	429
Third Ward	509	735
Fourth Ward	596	800
Fifth Ward	698	500
Sixth Ward	904	262
Seventh Ward	1148	180
Hoboken—First Ward	682	301
Second Ward	251	220
Third Ward	431	266
Hudson City—First Ward	450	317
Second Ward	308	184
Third Ward	464	282
Fourth Ward	285	180
Bergen	729	1005
Greenville	189	207
Bayonne	266	273
North Bergen	187	121
Weehawken	50	21
West Hoboken	318	283
Union Township	172	98
Town of Union	...	..
Harrison	396	109
Kearney	55	46

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

First District—Leon Abbot, Democrat, 1,342; J. Ed dleston, Republican, 956.

Second District—S. B. Bevans, Democrat, is elected in this District.

Third District—The candidates were J. B. Doremus, Democrat, and E. G. Burgess, Republican. Doremus got 2,594 votes and Burgess 1,347, or a majority for the former of 1,247 votes.

Fourth District—The candidates were E. V. S. Besson, Democrat, and D. Probst, Republican. Besson got 1,371 votes, Probst 842. Besson's majority 529.

Fifth District—Michael Coogan, Democrat, A. Duryes, Democrat, and John Boyd, Jr., Republican, were the candidates in this district. The returns are imperfect, but so far Coogan has 496 votes, Duryea, 443 and Boyd, 529.

Sixth District—The Democrats have gained this district by a majority of 311. For H. C. Smith, Democrat, 2,713 votes were cast, and for Newkirk, 2,402.

Majorities—The total vote in Hudson County for Seymour was 10,445; for Grant, 7,075; for Randolph, Democrat, 10,938; for Blair, Republican, 6,949; for Cleveland, Democrat, 10,678, and Halsey, Republican, 7,199.

The State Not Given Up by the Republicans—Mr. Hill Elected—The Fifth District to be Contested.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The latest returns from the Fourth Congressional District, elects JOHN HILL, Republican, by about 200 majority. The Democrats elect their Governor by a small majority; probably not over 2,000, and three Congressmen. Mr. CLEVELAND'S seat will be contested by GEORGE A. HALSEY. The Republicans still claim the State to have gone for GRANT on the electoral ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Returns Nearly Complete—Grant's Majority 71,522—The Vote of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from all but forty-eight towns in this State give Grant 71,522 majority. The following is a statement of the vote in this city:

Wards.	For President. Grant.	Seymour.	Total.	For Governor. Claflin.	Adams.	Total.
I	1497	1184	2681	1438	1206	2644
II	633	1993	2626	611	1995	2606
III	1166	1052	2218	1094	1116	2226
IV	1045	595	1640	983	665	1648
V	603	996	1599	603	1017	1620
VI	1453	406	1859	1363	510	1873
VII	488	1363	1751	583	1372	1955
VIII	1028	524	1552	990	576	1568
IX	966	422	1388	906	485	1390
X	1334	620	1954	1280	669	1951
XI	1503	493	1996	1471	538	2010
XII	1255	689	1944	1211	723	1935
XIII	418	613	1031	397	635	1034
XIV	1141	429	1570	1110	465	1578
XV	801	850	1657	779	888	1667
Grand total	15331	12235	27566	14816	12860	27705

Grant's majority, 3096. Claflin's plurality, 1956—there being 29 scattering votes.

Two hundred and sixty-one towns give the following vote for Governor: Claflin 116,766, Adams 56,564; Claflin's majority 60,202. Seventy-one towns remain to be heard from. The vote in these two hundred and sixty-one towns, given by counties, is as follows:

	Grant.	Seymour.
Suffolk	17267	12931
Essex (2 towns wanting)	19224	7321
Middlesex (8 towns wanting)	22874	11440
Worcester (15 towns wanting)	17279	6379
Hampshire (6 towns wanting)	4492	747
Hampden (1 town wanting)	5619	3649
Franklin (13 towns wanting)	2483	583
Berkshire (13 towns wanting)	4302	2894
Norfolk (1 town wanting)	10028	4679
Plymouth (9 towns wanting)	5272	1963
Barnstable (2 towns wanting)	2999	586
Dukes	414	108
Nantucket (1 town wanting)		
Bristol	9960	2753
Total	123208	55023

Grant's majority, 68,185.

VERMONT.

The Vote Decreased—The Republican Majority Increased.

We have received no additional returns from Vermont, the decision of which State was definitely known yesterday. The Burlington *Free Press* of yesterday morning alludes to the result as follows:

Our returns so far as received, indicate a slight decrease in the total vote, a slight gain in the Republican vote over the State election last September, and a shrinkage in the Democratic vote, amounting to nearly 30 per cent. If this ratio of Republican gain and Democratic loss holds throughout the State, Vermont's majority for GRANT and COLFAX will be in the neighborhood of 33,000, which ought to do. Vermont gave LINCOLN in 1864, 29,097 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

Grant's Majority 6,397 in the State.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

This State gives GRANT a majority of 6,397. Mr. JENCKES' majority for Congress in the Eastern District is 3,841, and Mr. DIXON'S in the Western is 1,640, with New-Shoreham to hear from. While the Republican majority in the State is some 2,000 greater than in 1864, the aggregate vote of the State is less than it was by some 4,000. The following is a statement of the vote by counties, as compared with the result of the Presidential election of 1864.

	Grant.	Seymour.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Providence County	7350	4254	8084	5435
Newport County	1431	544	1692	840
Washington County	1678	780	1622	993
Kent County	1162	576	1365	815
Bristol County	771	341	780	449
Total	12892	6495	13543	8532

CONNECTICUT.

Complete Returns from the State—Grant's Majority, 3,365.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Full returns from every town in the State have been received at the *Courant* office, and give the following result by counties:

	Grant.	Seymour.
Harford County	9935	9610
New Haven County	10666	12117
New London County	6336	5295
Fairfield County	8544	8164
Litchfield County	4447	4326
Windham County	4157	2835
Middlesex County	3223	2722
Tolland County	2428	1812
Total	48,746	45,381

Majority for Grant, 3,365.

English's majority for Governor last spring was 1,764. The Republican net gain is 5,129.

The above will probably not vary from the official figures.

INDIANA.

Grant has 11,000 Majority in the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Thirty-five counties have been heard from. Thirty-one of them give Republican gains over the October election of 3,890. Four counties give a Democratic gain of 62, with the same ratio of gains for the Republicans in the balance of the State. Grant's majority will be 11,000.

NEBRASKA.

4,000 Majority for Grant and Colfax.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Complete returns from eight counties in Nebraska give a Republican majority of 2,132, a Republican gain of 954. Scattering returns from different parts of the State show Republican gains in about the same proportion. The Republican majority cannot fall short of 4,000.

NEVADA.

The State Conceded to Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Nevada is conceded to have gone Republican.

OREGON.

The Republicans Gain Largely.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from the State of Oregon show large Republican gains, and the Republicans entertain hopes that it will prove true that Grant has carried the State.

CALIFORNIA.

The Result in San Francisco—The State Probably Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

This city has gone Democratic by 1,800 majority. Returns from the interior come in slowly, and indicate large Republican gains. The State is confidently claimed by the Republicans.

The *Times*, the Republican organ, claims the State for Grant. The *Alta California*, also Republican, claims the State for the Republicans by a small majority, unless great frauds have been perpetrated in the Southern counties. The *Morning Call*, Independent, but of Democratic leanings, claims the State by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority for the Democrats, and that Axtell and Johnson are reëlected to Congress in the First and Third Districts.

The municipal contest in this city centered on the Chief of Police. Crowley, Republican, was elected by about 1,000 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Republican Gains Throughout the State.

There are handsome Republican gains in every county in Pennsylvania yet heard from, indicating that the majority for Grant and Colfax will be from 20,000 to 25,000. The following table gives the majorities in the several counties so far as received, as compared with the vote for Auditor-General in October, when the Republican majority was 9,677:

	Official Majorities. Oct. Rep.	Dem.	Reported Majorities. Nov. Rep.	Dem.
Adams	....	342	....	260
Allegheny	8967	....	11000	....
Armstrong	528	....	7000	....
Beaver	865	....	....	....
Bedford	....	384	....	350
Berks	....	8508	....	6000
Blair	688	....	....	....
Bradford	3749	....	....	....
Bucks	....	857	....	800
Butler	431	....	500	....
Cambria	....	738	....	600
Cameron	96	....	....	....
Carbon	....	643	....	450
Centre	....	377	....	....
Chester	2912	....	2600	....
Clarion	....	1048	....	....
Clearfield	....	1142	....	....
Clinton	....	773	....	....
Columbia	....	1981	....	575
Crawford	1636	....	....	....
Cumberland	....	632	....	550
Dauphin	1655	....	2000	....
Delaware	1252	....	1500	....
Elk	....	546	....	....
Erie	3171	....	3500	....
Fayette	....	1028	....	....
Franklin	43	....	200	....
Fulton	....	331	....	300
Forest	4	....	....	....
Greene	....	1652	....	....
Huntingdon	975	....	1150	....
Indiana	2541	....	2600	....
Jefferson	....	18	75	....
Juniata	....	306	....	....
Lancaster	6743	....	7300	....
Lawrence	1975	....	2100	....
Lebanon	1309	....	1550	....
Lehigh	....	1572	....	1400
Luzerne	....	3428	....	3100
Lycoming	....	351	....	225
McKean	174	....	....	....
Mercer	616	....	....	....
Mifflin	30	....	75	....
Monroe	....	2054	....	....
Montgomery	....	962	....	800
Montour	....	489	....	....
Northampton	....	3249	....	....
Northumberland	....	452	....	....
Perry	44	....	....	....
Philadelphia	....	175	....	1664
Pike	....	931	....	....
Potter	793	....	....	....
Schuylkill	....	1346	....	800
Snyder	1366	....	....	....
Somerset	512	....	....	....
Sullivan	....	385	....	....
Susquehanna	1305	....	1600	....
Tioga	3359	....	....	....
Union	714	....	800	....
Venango	670	....	900	....
Warren	1107	....	....	....
Washington	....	2	....	....
Wayne	....	699	....	685
Westmoreland	....	1234	....	....
Wyoming	....	216	....	....
York	....	2953	....	2700
Totals	49581	39904	....	....

The vote of Philadelphia, as compared with that for Mayor in October, is as follows:

Wards.	President. Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Mayor. Tyndale, Rep.	Fox, Dem.
I	2422	1914	2383	2133
II	2545	3506	2514	3575
III	1333	2877	1326	2491
IV	1087	4390	1129	2866
V	1185	2119	1139	2231
VI	1107	1609	1096	1718
VII	2663	1902	2576	2151
VIII	1751	1505	1673	1651
IX	1971	1665	1950	1834
X	2891	1577	2776	1796
XI	1097	1931	1085	2070
XII	1435	1612	1424	1773
XIII	2348	1692	2249	1924
XIV	2699	1775	2616	1994
XV	4524	3209	4154	3523
XVI	1853	1977	1840	2168
XVII	1566	2928	1496	2734
XVIII	3308	2071	3126	2289
XIX	3482	2836	3423	3092
XX	4606	3894	4703	4531
XXI	1473	1159	1513	1196
XXII	2487	1388	2545	1690
XXIII	2243	1741	2256	1783
XXIV	2122	1889	2071	2039
XXV	1209	1892	1267	1928
XXVI	3051	1892	3223	2372
XXVII	1284	918	1178	1049
XXVIII	871	848	898	867
Total	60528	58726	59679	61517
	58726			59670
Majority	1802			1838

MARYLAND.

Republican Gains in Baltimore—The Vote of the State.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The city gives SEYMOUR 12,541 majority. ARCHER'S majority for Congress in the city portion of the Second District is 4,472. SWANN'S majority in the Third District is 7,184. DAVID B. BROWN, independent, received about 300 votes in this district. The Republican vote was 5,608. The following is a statement of the vote in this city for President, with the Republican and Democratic gains, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1867:

Ward.	Grant.	Seymour.	Rep. gain.	Dem. gain.
I	463	1062	234	207
II	373	1097	206	149
III	517	1153	220	75
IV	429	872	191	79
V	478	1110	186	67
VI	557	1097	251	107
VII	541	1325	240	173
VIII	270	1227	111	63
IX	305	918	134	31
X	407	1261	182	50
XI	315	1138	128	76
XII	413	829	175	62
XIII	450	951	184	99
XIV	565	1011	231	loss 55
XV	480	1135	245	53
XVI	614	1174	306	62
XVII	292	1015	171	24
XVIII	614	1228	321	134
XIX	514	1004	234	102
XX	455	986	256	133
Total	9052	21593	4206	1737

The *Gazette*, Democratic, gives the following returns of the State vote for the President by counties so far as received. None of the counties are complete. The total vote in the City of Baltimore shows an increase over the vote of last year of 5,895 votes:

Counties.	Seymour.	Grant.
Allegany	424	288
Baltimore City	21,601	9,052
Baltimore County	3,377	1,940
Carroll	989	761
Cecil	302	....
Frederick	1,030	855
Harford	1,200	....
Prince George's	304	76
Somerset	196	....
Wicomico	357	....
Total	29,730	12,957
	12,957	
Democratic majority	16,773	

KENTUCKY.

Everything Carried by the Democrats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Kentucky, it is reported, has given Seymour 75,000 majority. The entire delegation to Congress, nine in number, is Democratic, a Republican loss of one member.

LOUISIANA.

Details of the Vote in New-Orleans and Elsewhere.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The vote in this city foots 22,897 for Seymour and 276 for Grant. Orleans Parish will increase the Democratic vote 1,500, making Seymour's majority in the parish nearly 25,000.

Caddo Parish gives a Democratic majority of about 2,300. Shreveport City—Democrat, 1,100; Republican, 166. Bossier Parish is reported nearly unanimously Democratic. New-Iberia gives 430 Democratic majority. Brashear City gives the only Republican majority reported in this State.

Thus far everything has passed off quietly so far as known.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Result Still Doubtful—Mr. Boyden Defeated for Congress.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The elections yesterday passed off quietly throughout the State. The returns come in slowly. Wake County gives Grant a majority of 405—a Democratic gain of 555. Dervese, for Congress, has a majority of 391—a Republican loss of 578. Franklin County is reported for Seymour by 200 majority—a Democratic gain of 400. Johnson County is reported to have gone for Seymour by a small majority. Bladen County shows a small Democratic gain. Robeson County has a Democratic majority of 79; a gain of 433. Edgecombe County shows 1,184 Republican majority; a Republican gain of 2. Contest County has gone for Seymour by 80 majority; a gain of 60. Warren County shows a Republican majority of 6,000.

No returns have been received from the west ra counties, and not enough other returns to determine the result in the State.

The election of Shober, Democrat, to Congress is conceded by the Republicans.

Charlotte gives a Radical gain of 176. There is a large Democratic gain in Mecklenburg County. Kittrells, in Granville County, gives a Democratic gain of Franklington gives a Democratic gain of 20. Henderson County gives a Democratic gain of 14. Wayne County gives 62 Democratic majority—a gain of over 300. Wilmington gives a Radical gain of 243. High Point gives Grant 222; Seymour, 69. Graham, Alamance County, gives Grant 496; Seymour, 307. Wake County shows a Radical gain, so far as heard from. Durham's, Orange County, gives Grant 189; Seymour, 405, a Democratic gain. Raleigh has a Radical gain of 100, although there is a Democratic gain in the county. Halifax County has a small Democratic gain. Four precincts in Catarrus County gives Seymour 962, Grant, 779. Hillsborough, Orange County, has a Radical gain of 60.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Kinston, Lenoir County, gives 437 Republican majority; HEATON (Republican) for Congress, 436 majority. Beaufort gives 171 Republican majority; a Democratic gain of 72. Moorhead City gives a Republican majority of 4. Newbern and James City give a Republican majority of 1,869. The election passed off quietly.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Democrats claim this State for Seymour. The *Morning Star* estimates the Republican majority at 8,000. The election of Shober, in the Sixth District, is regarded as certain. His competitor was Hon. N. Boyden. The Democrats are also confidant that Durham is elected in the Seventh District. Returns received here show a net Democratic gain on the Convention vote of 3,000. The Democratic gain in Pitt County is 600, and in Robison County over 400. Richmond, Anson, Columbia, Wilson, Nash, Wayne, Halifax, Johnston, Dumberland, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow Counties all show Democratic gains. Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Cabarrus Counties show Republican gains.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Almost Certainly Republican.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from South Carolina are meagre, but there seems to be but little doubt that the State has gone Republican.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Full official returns from all the wards of this city give a Republican majority of 1,355.

GEORGIA.

Democratic Majority of 25,000.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Returns from 27 counties, some of which went largely Republican at the Senatorial election, show a Democratic majority of 11,769. The indications are that the Democratic majority in the State will be fully 25,000, perhaps 30,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The count of the city shows the total vote to be 4,938, with a Democratic majority of 4,150. In the county there is a Democratic majority of 2,325.

ALABAMA.

The Democrats Confident of the State.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The negro counties of Alabama, which give GRANT majorities have been nearly all heard from. The majorities, it is thought by the Democrats, will be easily overcome in the white counties. They seem very confident that Alabama has gone for SEYMOUR by a decided majority.

SELMA, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

Burnsville, Plantsville and Selma, in Dallas County, give 1,870 Republican majority.

FLORIDA.

The Choice of Grant Electors by the Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The members of the Electoral College from Florida were chosen by the Legislature to-day at 1 o'clock. The vote cast for the Republican ticket was 40, to 9 Democratic. One of the three electors chosen is a colored man.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock Republican by 2,000 Majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Little has been heard from Arkansas in addition to that already sent. Little Rock is claimed by the Republicans by 2 000 majority. As far as heard from, no disturbances occurred in the State.

TENNESSEE.

The Eighth Congressional District Doubtful—The Result in the State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Congressional election in this District is still in doubt. As it now stands, with McNairy County to hear from, the indications are that the contest lies between Leftwich (Dem.) and Smith, (Ind. Rad.) with the chances in favor of the former. The election will be contested, no matter what the result may be.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

No further returns from the election in this State have been received, except the vote of Humphries, which gives a Democratic majority of 17. The State has gone for Grant and Colfax by a reduced majority.

THE RESULT.

Republican Rejoicings Over the Good News.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The Republicans celebrated their victory at 3 o'clock this morning by a procession, bonfires and a salute of 200 guns.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—100 guns were fired on Boston Common to-day, in honor of the Republican triumph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—100 guns were fired here by the Republicans, this evening, in honor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Douglas Battery are now firing 200 guns in honor of the glorious results in the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—The Republican General Committee fired a salute of 100 hundred guns this noon in honor of the election of GRANT and COLFAX.

CATAUGUA, Penn., Nov. 4.—The Republicans of this place and vicinity are rejoicing over the victories achieved in this State. The Boys in Blue are firing a salute of 100 guns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Republicans of this city are rejoicing to-night over the result of the Presidential contest. A salute is being fired and a torchlight procession parading the streets. There is a general illumination of stores and residences, some of which are very fine.

The streets are thronged with people, and their

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Banquet Given to Mr. Reverdy Johnson in Liverpool.

More Honied Words for Our Dear Cousins Over the Water.

Important Speeches by Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone.

Anxiety to Remove the Last Pretext for a Quarrel.

A Frank Confession from Mr. Roebuck—England's Opportunity Missed.

On Oct. 23 Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON visited Liverpool and was received at the Town Hall, where addresses from the Liverpool population, and from the Chamber of Commerce, were presented to him.

In the evening a banquet was given the Minister by the American Chamber of Commerce, in the rooms of the Law association. Mr. S. H. BROWN, of the Association, was in the chair, and among the guests, in addition to Hon. R. JOHNSON, were Lord STANLEY, M. P.; Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.; the Bishop of Chester, M. P.; Mr. J. LAIRD, M. P.; Mr. T. B. HORSFALL, M. P.; Mr. S. R. GRAVES, M. P.; Mr. C. TURNER, M. P.; the Mayor of Liverpool, Admiral EVANS, Gen. Sir JOHN GARVOCK, Admiral KERR, Capt. TURNOUR, R. N.; Maj.-Gen. Archdeacon JONES, Mr. H. WELDING, United States' Vice-Consul, &c. "The Health of the Queen" was drunk, and was followed by "The Health of the President of the United States," and the customary loyal and patriotic toasts.

The Chairman then gave "The Health of Hon. R. JOHNSON, the Minister of the United States."

The toast was received with much cheering, and was drunk with great enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, in responding to the toast, said:

MR. PRESIDENT, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have no words with which to acknowledge as I should desire this cordial, warm, and, I may add, enthusiastic reception. I have met with it, however, wherever I have been in England, and at some of the places I have visited, by some of the persons, that I have seen in social life, I was told that this city would prove to be an exception. The causes which induced that suspicion you will readily understand. They had no influence, however, upon me. I knew, or thought I knew, that there was wisdom and good sense, and patriotism, in the people of Liverpool that would induce them to forego the feeling past. Look at the present, and look with confidence at the future. I was cautioned—whether by friends, merely friends or not, it is not for me to say—that I should not be present upon an occasion like this, because there would be at it certain gentlemen who, by word, by speech, or by act, would or encouraged my Southern brethren during our late unhappy conflict. My answer was, that if it should be so, so much the more gratifying would it be to me, because it would afford an assurance to the people of my country, and to my Government, as well as to myself, that former differences are forgotten, and that the heart that beats in Liverpool is like the heart that beats throughout the Union, a heart full of friendship for the people of the United States. When remembered, gentlemen, the war through which our Government has passed, and, so far as its integrity is concerned, has passed unharmed, I was satisfied that the men of Liverpool, as well as elsewhere, would say that the Union under which we have so long flourished now stands upon a foundation from which it never can be removed, and, seeing that, however some others may have differed from the cause, or probable results of the conflict, I knew, or thought I knew, and now I find that I did know, that here I should find friends as warm and as sincere as could be found anywhere within the realms of Her Majes y. You have seen, gentlemen, that we have others may have done or undertaken to do, our fathers made the nation, and that their posterity have shown a determination and ability to maintain it, and as I believe so long as Providence shall suffer human society to endure they will maintain it. Gentlemen, to leave such a topic, which it is not necessary to press on an assembly as intelligent as this and to assume now as true beyond all doubt that the Government of the United States is to remain throughout all time, let me proceed to another topic. It is to congratulate you, Mr. President and the members of your Chamber, upon the work which you have been the instruments of performing, organized, as I understand, in 1801, now sixty-seven years since. You found Liverpool with a population of 77,000; your number of vessels some 5,000. Now your population is at least, I understand, half a million, and your vessels near twenty odd thousand. Then the country was regarded by the people of you they visit almost every part of the habitable globe. Now your flag, protected by the power of England—which, thank God, never has failed us—passes unchallenged on every sea, bearing wealth and comfort and happiness to every part of the world; and now your trade with the United States, instead of being what it was in 1801, is more than one-half of all the trade which you now have with the rest of the world. Now, in 1866, the importation of wheat and flour into Liverpool was 41 per cent. of all the importations of that kind. Now, in 1867, the importation of corn and other grains, beside wheat, is more than 55 per cent. of every description of that kind of grain that comes into your ports. Now, we say, and are glad to say, profit by your support. Profit by the industrious laboring men are fed in part by us; now labor is better compensated than it was in the past, because now food is much cheaper than it was in the past; and now, because of the close connection between your land and my own, it is impossible that anything but absolute insanity upon the part of the members of either of the Governments can involve us in any serious conflict. I make that remark, gentlemen, for the future, and not for the present; for you will not be surprised when I tell you that the furthest thing from my mind, and I should be insane if I indulged in any such thought, is that there is insanity on the part of the minds of the present Government, or on the part of any Government which might in future time succeed them. Whether that time be short or long, it is for the people of England to decide. But, whether it be the one or the other, I am satisfied there will be no peril to the preservation of the peace between both countries. I have alluded to the present Government, gentlemen, for the purpose of saying what I hope my honored friend next to me on the left (Lord STANLEY) will confirm me for saying, that so long as he represents the foreign relations of his country and I, or any other man like me in a as I do, shall represent the foreign relations of my own Government in this kingdom, the preservation of peace between the two is placed beyond the possibility of doubt. We have thrown aside, indeed, we never felt it—we have thrown aside all mysteries of diplomatic intercourse. We have been frank to say to each what we wanted, and we shall be to the end frank and free to ask from the other what is thought to be right, and to expect to receive from the other what he may think to be wrong; and I trust my honorable friend will not think that I go beyond the proprieties of diplomatic life in adding that, so far as we have gone, all has gone merrily, and that it gives to me both an assurance that as far as may be necessary for the end it will still all will go merrily. What we have done, or what we are about to do, I leave it to you to guess, and if there are any lawyers within the hearing of my voice, I would say to them, in the language of Lord COKE, "Let this little issue suffice." Gentlemen, a few words more with your permission. On the occasions on which I have been asked to a British audience since my arrival in your land I have had to speak on topics comparatively limited. In Sheffield and in Leeds and in Worcester I had to refer to the beauty and excellence and usefulness of their several manufactures; and what would those have done, Mr. President, of themselves, if they had been dependent entirely for their usefulness upon the people of this country? They would have had but a limited market. I address myself to another topic; it is to the vocation in which you and your fellow associates of the merchants of Liverpool are engaged in commerce. How comprehensive the term! It holds in its grasp the world. It finds man wherever he is to be found, and ministers to his wants or enables him to minister to the wants of his fellow-man. It finds whatever may be produced in any part of the habitable globe, and brings the productions into the market. It explores the ocean, brings to light its treasures, and disseminates them through Christendom for the happiness and enjoyment of her race. It does more, Mr. President, you may be said to be the pioneers of morality and religion. You take with you the missionary and the Bible, and wherever man is found, there, by your means and their instrumentality, you secure a wider and wider spread of the Christian civilization. What else have you done? You have lately bridged the Atlantic. In former days we were separated by an ocean which it was perilous to pass; now there is a bridge of boats in which you can go in a few days, shore to shore, in perfect safety. That has been the result of the joint enterprise and the joint wealth of our two countries; but more has been accomplished, still more to do. By steady efforts and joint enterprise and the same skill you have enabled us to grasp the hand of friendship beneath the sea, and heart to beat in unison with heart, although there its waves were running mountains high, threatening destruction to all within their reach; and we are indebted for this, the marvel of the age, to your wealth and your enterprise, to the skill that your engineers and scientific associations in whom, as well as I remember, worthy of special note are Mr. FARADAY and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Prof. FARADAY and Mr. WHITEHOUSE, aided by the never-failing energy, and the never-despairing confidence of our country man, Mr. CYRUS FIELD. Now, Mr. President, these things being accomplished, how are we to be still? How could we have the heart to stop a career, the result of joint efforts and of joint skill, which promises so much advantage and which showers so many blessings on the whole of the habitable globe. We expect to remain under the Government which we enjoy. You remain under the Government which you enjoy. They differ but in form. The foundations of each are those principles essential to the preservation of human liberty. The just rights guaranteed by *Magna Charta*, the personal security afforded by the writ of *habeas corpus*, and all protected by the right of trial by jury, satisfy us throughout all time, if we are true to ourselves, our respective Governments will last. They may for a time be interrupted in their actual operation. There may be some error in some portion of the structure of each, but that we will correct. We will be able to remove the nuisance without defacing the shrine, and at the end—I speak it with all the confidence with which a man can speak—at the end we will remain in unity. The unity of my own Government is now established. The unity of yours has never been seriously threatened, and God grant it never may. I will conclude, Sir, in the words of our American poet—

"While the manners and the arts
That mould a nation's soul
Still cling around our hearts,
Between let ocean roll!
Our joint communication
Breaking with the sun,
Yet still, from either beach—
The voice of blood shall reach—
More audible than speech—
We are one."

The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

SPEECH OF LORD STANLEY.

Lord STANLEY, who was received with loud cheers on rising, in responding to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg you to accept my warmest thanks for the high honor which you have paid to me personally, and to those associated with me in carrying on the executive business of the country, and I assure you the value of the compliment is in my mind not diminished, but rather increased, by the fact that, offered on this occasion in this room, it is necessarily directed of all political or party significance. We have all of us, I say, had in the last few weeks, and shall have in the few weeks that are coming, enough both of oral and written party politics, and indeed if every man was to speak his mind honestly, I dare say there are many quiet people who would say that they had had, and would have, a great deal more of that article than they cared for. But, gentlemen, although politics are necessarily and properly excluded from meetings of this kind, I do believe, and I am happy to believe, that the general principles upon which the external relations of this country are carried on are hardly now matters which fall within the limits of political discussion. What I mean by that—and something which I have read in this morning's newspapers very much confirms my views—is that they are not now matters which are likely to lead to political controversy, or to become the subject of party dispute. Happily, upon that class of questions—and I would that it were not utopian to wish that the same state of things could extend a little further—but, happily, upon that class of questions the complication of rival and adverse principles seems to have come to an end, and there seems to be a general agreement, not merely among English politicians, but among Englishmen generally, among all classes, as to the general course and tenor of the conduct which England ought to pursue in her relations with other countries; to respect scrupulously the rights of other nations, of the weakest as well as of the strongest; to respect those rights as scrupulously as we maintain our own; to study to preserve in the first instance the peace of England, and then so far as it lies in our power, the peace of Europe and of the civilized world; to seek no narrow, no selfish, no exclusive good, but to consider that even our material interests are indissolubly connected with those neighboring nations who are at once our neighbors and our customers; to place our point of honor not in our readiness hastily and impetuously to resent any real or imaginary wrong, but rather in a willingness to submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal. These are the claims which we think they may have upon us. I think that all these are general rules of conduct which are equally accepted, equally indorsed by both the political parties into which this great country is divided, and my noble friend, therefore, quite certain to be carried out by the Foreign Office of this country, whether the guidance of that department is in my hands, or whether it passes into the hands of any follower or colleague of the eminent statesman who, with us, is entertained as your guest to-night. And it will be a happy day for England, and not merely a happy day for England, but a happy day for Europe and for the whole world, when those ideas and those feelings which in this country are not merely dominant but universal, which pervade every class of society from the highest to the lowest—the desire for peace, and abstinence from aggressive designs, and the respect for international rights. When, I say, these ideas and feelings shall be diffused, and diffused among the populations of those great neighboring nations on the continent of Europe with whom we have so many ties, then shall we see, and not until then, an end put to that which is at once the greatest drawback to material progress and the great blot and scandal upon the civilization of Continental Europe—the necessity, be it real or imaginary, for those enormous military preparations which, in our day, have attained proportions never, I believe, approached before; which are increasing our taxation, depressing our industry, and drawing heavily upon the resources of the future; which introduce in the time of peace a social condition only one degree removed from war, and which, if the system is to last for two or three generations, can only end in one of two results, either, in my opinion, equally unsatisfactory—financial ruin on those who are intending conditionally to pay, or if they adopt the other alternative of dishonest repudiation. Well, gentlemen, if you ask me, having said that, what is to be done to supply that which seems to me to be the great want of the times—namely, a greater degree of mutual confidence between the various great Powers of the world—I must say frankly, if anybody puts the question to me, that I am not ready for an answer. The man who shall solve that problem will be, perhaps, a greater benefactor to humanity than this present generation has seen. I do not profess to do it; all I say is that it is competent to point out the evil and show where it lies, even if you cannot indicate the remedy. I will say this further, that though it is utterly absurd to suppose that if any two great nations are determined on fighting each other, the amicable interposition of anybody else can hinder them from doing it, yet in the list out of ten of the quarrels which arise, if they are settled at the outset, a great deal can be done to stop them by the frank and friendly interposition of neutrals who are perfectly well known and understood to have no object except that of the general interest. We have of late years constantly had rumors of European wars. I certainly will not take upon myself to say that those rumors have not been without some justification, considering the state of the Continent, but I will say this, that ever since I had practically to do with the Foreign Office I think there has been a tendency, I do not say in England, because it has extended equally over Europe, but I think there has been a tendency to exaggerate the danger of the situation, and to take, not the most favorable, but the darkest and the most gloomy view of the circumstances which have arisen. Now, I think that may fairly be said, and for this reason, not merely because it is unpleasant, for we know that many things may be unpleasant, which, at the same time, are very useful, but because exaggerated anticipations of any supposed dangers are very apt to bring about the very evils which are apprehended. Of course, I do not undertake to say that in the future is absolutely without cause for uneasiness or anxiety, but I do say this, having some means of knowing what I am speaking about, that I do not believe in any Cabinet of Europe there is any statesman who looks at the prospect of a general war with any feelings except those of aversion and apprehension. There may be men who look upon such a result as inevitable, or, at any rate, as probable; but I am without being too sanguine, there is every reason to hope that that which everybody deprecates and desires not to happen will not happen. Well, gentlemen, you may, perhaps, think I have said enough, and some of you may think I have said too much, upon European affairs; and you may ask me why I do not tell you something about America. I think Mr. BRYANT JOHNSON has taken that out of my hands. Our esteemed and respected guest, Mr. JOHNSON, who has, it seems to me, on a hasty computation, made a good many more personal friends in England than he has passed days in this country, and with whom—I may say it to his face—it is a pleasure to do business, has told you pretty clearly and pretty accurately what is the state of relations between the two countries. He has stated, in more than one place, and with perfect accuracy, that two at least of the impending questions between the two countries have been—I will not say absolutely and finally disposed of, because that was not, under the circumstances, possible, but they have been so far dealt with by mutual agreement that if the United States Government shall ratify the acts of their representative, of which I believe theire is no reasonable doubt, there is really no difficulty in the way of effecting a satisfactory settlement. With regard to the last, and no doubt the gravest question, that of claims arising out of the late war, I am not in a position to say anything more than this, that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution and that I think there is on both sides, I won't say a confident expectation, but a very decided hope that a solution may not be far off. Now, I am not going to make you a speech such as you have often heard before, and such as, if you have, you will perhaps often hear again as to the relations which exist between England and America. I want say anything about our common language or common literature and our common origin, because although these things are perfectly true, and though we feel them to be true, and although they may not have the absolute charm of novelty, this is a time when we may perhaps take them for granted. I for one take this for granted, that, as civilized men on both sides of the Atlantic, it is our duty to be friends; as kinsmen, it is the wish of an enormous majority of us to be friends, and as a commercial country, carrying on already a gigantic business, and wishing to make that business a good deal bigger before we are done, it is very decidedly our interest to be friendly. Now, that is rather a strong combination of motives, and where you have got men with feelings and pecuniary interests all pulling the same way, I think it will take a very disturbing influence or adverse force to overcome this inducement to remain on good terms. As for myself, I do not think it is well ought to deny it is always better to look facts in the face. That after the close of the late civil war in the United States there did exist a very considerable feeling of irritation against this country. Whether it was reasonable or unreasonable, it is not my business here to discuss; but, I think I can affirm with some certainty two things—namely, that that feeling, whatever the grounds may have been, never was reciprocated this side of the water; and, next, that it is daily, and I may say almost monthly and weekly, diminishing in that country. I never like to look forward too confidently to the future, but if it should happen that in the next few weeks the American Minister and I should have an opportunity of settling those questions which may have been, for many years, dangerous, and thereby throw over the last chance or difference and the last pretext for a quarrel, I can only say I, for one, shall feel that result in itself an ample compensation for all the delay, for all the responsibility, and for all the anxiety which is attached to that conspicuous, but not always enviable, position of the Foreign Secretary.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. GLADSTONE responded to the toast of "The House of Commons," and was loudly cheered. He said: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I accept the melancholy distinction which you have accorded me of being the oldest member of the House of Commons entertained at your honorable board. [Laughter.] I accept it because I cannot decline it. [Renewed laughter.] But, Sir, on the part of that assembly, while I return our grateful thanks for the honor you have done us, yet, I return them only in those feeble accents which I think best become an expiring member of Parliament. [Much laughter.] The House of Commons, Sir, whatever it should be—the present House or Commons is a House of Commons of the past; it has subsisted for three years, and undoubtedly, whether history may or may not pronounce upon it a qualified or an unqualified verdict of approbation, this it will admit, that they have been a memorable years in the history of the country and of the Constitution. I need not, Sir—indeed, at this table I could not—refer in detail to the one great matter of the great controversies with which those years have been identified. But there is one topic that I will mention, because it enables me on my own part, and I think on the part of my country, to acknowledge a debt of gratitude that we owe, and a lesson that we have learned, from the nation that is so worthily represented to-night in the person of its distinguished Minister. We have been taught much by the struggle, the unexampled struggle, in which the several portions of the United States were recently engaged; but I say for myself, and I think I may say for many, that we have learned one lesson which we learned from it was the enormous increase of energy, vigor and vitality which every State must derive from the extension of political privilege, and of the interest to share in the governing power of the largest possible portion of the community. In my opinion that lesson has been not without its effect upon occurrences that have marked the history of the present Parliament. But, Sir, I pass from that to the interesting suggestions of the present occasion, because an entertainment such as that which you and your colleagues have given us to-night cannot be regarded in the light of a mere tribute to the duties or a mere enjoyment of the pleasure of a splendid hospitality. It makes an epoch in international relations, and I, for one, shall be much surprised, after the speeches which we have heard, if this banquet is not long remembered in Liverpool, and its echo does not pass across the Atlantic to America. Sir, it is great pleasure to me that I have been invited, through your instrumentality, to be present on an occasion of such remarkable interest, because it gives me the opportunity of bearing testimony to the conviction, which I deeply entertain, that unhappy is that country which mixes the questions of its foreign relations with those of its domestic policy; and happy, on the other hand, is the country which, through the wisdom of its Minister and the forbearance of its parties, is enabled broadly to separate those matters. And, Sir, I think it is in the latter, and not in the former, of these two predicaments is to the present state. I have heard the speech of the noble Lord, as we are separated, to my regret—I cannot dissemble it—by differences upon pending questions of domestic interest of the deepest importance; but to the speech which he has delivered, setting aside only those sentences of the speech which refers to his official knowledge—in which it would be presumption on my part to pretend to determine, I am ready to subscribe to the whole of that speech with a cordial agreement, to my melancholy, Sir, to look back upon the history of the wars that have desolated the world. In none, probably of those wars can both parties have had few pretensions to be right; in most of them, I think, the impartial student of history will be disposed to think, though not to both parties have been wrong. We naturally look forward to the future, to say that peaceful intercourse of nations is now becoming a Power such as in former times it has never been, and that commerce, claiming to itself the faculty of penetrating to the remotest corners of every country upon the earth, fulfills in the absence of this obligation a service to peace, and we ask ourselves is the future to be as the past, or may we not hope that something will be done to mitigate the severity of the scourge which misguided humanity has inflicted upon itself? I cannot but think that from some causes at least of these miserable wars we are gradually escaping. One of them has been gradually disappearing, and that is the feeling which is open to dynastic ambition has been greatly narrowed, permanently narrowed, by the introduction of new or the modification of old principles of Government. Standing, gentlemen, among you who are engaged in commercial pursuits, it is but fair that we should confess to ourselves that false and rotten theories of political economy, of commercial gain to be derived from the power of territorial aggrandizement, have been another fertile cause of misery to the human race. Thank God those theories have been exploded. Then we must see whether it would be presumptuous to pronounce whether in the future the conflict of civilized nations will be as frequent as they have been; but if they are so frequent, it will be found experience of any pretence and justification, for wherever we have learned the doctrine of relative duty we have learned the doctrine of common interest, and although on many points we may be much too bold in what we assert, and what we think with respect to the rapid progress of the age, yet this I must say, as far as I may presume to form a judgment, it is a note of real and solid progress that every year there rose up in the civilized world a power of influence not limited to any one country, but expressing the very best portion of the convictions of the whole, which speaks with authority upon every moral question, and we fervently pray, and with some degree of confidence I trust will be found experience, that the impartial judgment of the world from year to year, and from generation to generation, and a more and more powerful restraint upon ambition and upon aggression. The noble Lord has made a good-humored allusion to the copiousness of the matter which is at present so liberally dispensed to the consumers of the article in the course of public meetings. noble Lord could not restrain himself from saying, what perhaps was more true than complimentary, that the abundance of that material would, in the opinion of many, bear some restriction.

Lord STANLEY—I did not mean it for you.

Mr. GLADSTONE—The noble Lord has anticipated me. My observation did not apply to me, but to any man to whom that censure might be kindly fixed to apply I could not possibly be exempted; but I was about to state, by way of returning good for evil, that having read the address of the noble Lord to his constituents, I am distinctly of opinion that no portion, great or small, of any such censure as yet can apply to him. But, Sir, the noble Lord, in the exploits indeed, in which he has been of late, I believe, has found an echo in all our minds, has asked us and has asked himself the question, and he has, like a prudent man, declined to give it a positive or categorical reply, whether there was no means by which the mischief of unnecessary quarrel and unnecessary bloodshed could be averted from the future intercourse of civilized nations. Sir, I am so much under the influence of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to suggest any instrument of unfailing operation; but one means undoubtedly it appears to me there is in the hands of every civilized Government, and that is wisdom in the choice of its diplomatic envoys, who are entrusted with the guardianship of the interests of their country in foreign lands. I believe, Sir, that there was a more conspicuous instance of happy employment of the discretion of the Executive Government than has been exhibited, I am bound to say, for many years past by the Executive Government of the United States in the envoys whom they have chosen to be their representatives at the Court of Great Britain. The honors and interests of America have been worthily sustained. There has been no lack on the part of those Ministers, and especially on the part of the distinguished predecessor of your guest this evening. There has been no lack of courtesy and of kindness; there has been no lack of freedom and boldness of speech, and I, for my part, am convinced that the esteem which was earned by Mr. ADAMS depended not only upon the cordial support of the friendship with which all his duties were performed, but likewise upon the manly spirit which we know is enforced in America, and some portion of which, we trust, is derived from the ancient stock of Great Britain. Our distinguished guest of to-night has been chosen for a place of great responsibility—of responsibility the weightier because he has to tread in the footsteps of men already so eminent; but what I have heard from him to-day—and what we have learnt of him upon former occasions—has filled our minds with the sanguine and confident belief that with the cooperation of the noble Lord, or with the cooperation of any one who will act upon the same principle as the noble Lord declares, he may have it for his destiny to minister largely to the accomplishment of one of the greatest works which concerns, not only the happiness of these countries, but of mankind. We are aware it is a part of the elementary knowledge of all who sit at this table, and it would be idle in those who are but your visitors—to recite or to dwell for one moment upon the considerations that bind England to America in point of duty, in point of sentiment, in point of interest—to set an example to the civilized world of the way in which international relations should be conducted, and the way in which international controversies should be settled; but, Sir, I am sure that every one of us who have had the pleasure of meeting your distinguished guest to-night is convinced that in the prosecution of this great work, of such vital consequence as it is to us and the United States, and to mankind, he will bear no small part, but will contribute—and I can hardly go beyond it—as much as his distinguished predecessor to drawing yet closer and more closely together those ties, not merely of formal amity, but of brotherly friendship and affection, which ought to unite the old England of this side of the Atlantic and the younger England of the other. The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid great applause.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON AGAIN.

Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON then rose and said:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I rise for a purpose which it gives me great pleasure to carry out, but before I proceed in it, permit me to say to you, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, what I forgot to say—one of the causes which enabled you to be so successful was the strict preservation of your credit. I was struck, when at Sheffield, with the wisdom and good sense of the motto which the Cutlers' Association had adopted—"To insure success, preserve your credit." That principle is as important to nations as to individuals. What would England have been if she had not strictly observed it? What would the United States have been if they had not strictly observed it? What would they now do if they should disregard it? I forbear to look upon the dark picture which would then be presented, but I desire not to look upon it, nor, as I know, can I with propriety look upon it because I am satisfied that for you to disregard your credit is impossible, and, as I believe, for us to disregard it is equally impossible. There may be some doubt about the rule of credit, but policy requires, justice requires, honesty requires, if there be such a doubt, that doubt should be given to the benefit of the creditors. Now, gentlemen, as I understand, it is the custom upon an occasion such as this, and you will permit me to observe it, to propose the health of the Chairman.

Mr. WILMOT differed from Mr. ROEBUCK as to its being impossible for America to have declared war with England, and asked whether, if he were again Minister of the Government, he would be prepared to pay the Alabama claims.

Mr. REVERDY—Certainly not without inquiry; but if upon inquiry it shall be found that England is really bound, and ought to pay these claims, I shall be prepared to pay them. But I will not pay them unless our claims upon America are paid also.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alabama.

The steamship *Alabama*, from Vera Cruz, via Havana, Oct. 27, reaches this port yesterday. Her Purser will accept our thanks for favors.

The Situation—Lersundi and his Advisers—Attempted Jail Delivery—General Sense of Insecurity—Fears of a Financial Crisis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

The excitement among all classes of the population, which had assumed such vast proportions, has abated somewhat since yesterday, principally because of the energetic measures taken by Gen. LERSUNDI. The events of the past few days have been very exciting and interesting, and the situation of affairs has been such that the least mismanagement on the part of the authorities, or the smallest action of some revolutionist or evil-disposed person more daring than most of his adherents, would have produced not a riot only, but scenes of bloodshed, compared with which the massacres of St. Domingo and Hayti would have been as child's-play. Through incendiary proclamations, clandestinely distributed, and through the instigation of whites and mulattoes, the feelings of many negroes had been worked upon in such a manner as to need very little inducement to make the slaves assemble at a moment's notice and commit wholesale murder and destruction. Fear has kept the citizens of Havana in a fever of excitement, nearly every house in the city being hermetically closed after dark, in dread of an uprising of the negroes, such as was predicted by the alarmists and newsmongers.

On Saturday Mr. APOLINAR DEL RATO, the Secretary of the Board of Aldermen, visited the Captain-General, and requested an audience for himself and several members of the Board of Aldermen for that afternoon, in order to express their sympathies and offer their services. At P. M. that day, instead of a few, about fifty gentlemen made their appearance in the palace, quite astonishing Gen. LERSUNDI, nearly all of the gentlemen present being known as so-called filibusters or revolutionists, whose spokesman was M. MESTRE, and who, instead of expressing any sentiment of condolence, or offering their services to the Captain-General, boldly demanded the same rights which Spaniards were enjoying in the Peninsula. They also claimed the right of holding public meetings, and boldly accused the Captain-General of keeping back the order received from Spain, which granted all they had asked. LERSUNDI listened very quietly and politely until M. MESTRE and another gentlemen had concluded, but those who knew him noticed that a storm would break forth, which would give the delegates something to think about. LERSUNDI politely asked if any other gentleman had anything to say, and then in a serious tone he added: "After I begin to speak nobody else shall speak after me." He then commenced at once the following short but very polished harangue:

"When I permitted Mr. RATO this morning to bring his friends here, I never expected to hear the discourse just pronounced, but I am not astonished at it. You, gentlemen, simply desire that I shall share with you the responsibility. I assure you one of your number to act as a Directory to fan the embers of discontent among the blacks, and instead of aiding me to preserve order and protect the lives of the citizens, to inaugurate a system of brigandage and lawlessness. Gentlemen, I am perfectly able to govern the island without your assistance, and will maintain order and execute the laws as long as it lies in my power to do so. Your insinuation that I have suppressed any orders from the actual Government in Spain are simply false. What proof or what authority have you to say that I have received any such orders? I have been in public life for many years, but to this day not even my bitterest enemy can point to any one who accused me of telling a falsehood. I have not received any orders from Spain, but whenever they arrive they shall be complied with and executed."

The General then added some remarks of a nature calculated to convince them of their folly in not waiting a few days to enable the orders awaited to reach the island, and subsequently dismissed the party, who looked very crest-fallen.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION.

The latest news received from the insurgent district is to the effect that the larger body of the revolutionists had organized a fortified camp near Las Tunas, where they had placed two old guns in position. A detachment of one hundred infantry and fifty cavalry had attacked them, and captured their guns and many small arms, and killed and wounded a number of the insurrectionists. In Manzanillo about 300 men had presented themselves to the authorities after deserting the revolutionists, all of them having been forced to join the rebel ranks. None of the troops sent from Havana had been in action yet, but it was expected that as soon as the roads were passable, (the heavy rains having converted the entire section into a swamp,) they would prosecute the insurrectionists and finish them up in very short time. Of course all the news we receive is from governmental sources, and represent but one side of the question, but as it is impossible to receive any information from the other side, we must make the most of what we have. Almost all the regular troops have left the city.

A PLOT.

A conspiracy was discovered on Saturday, having no less an object than to effect a general jail delivery. A number of arms and ammunition were discovered in the large central prison. The jailer was immediately arrested and another appointed, the guards were relieved and the building was carefully searched. It is impossible to tell what the results of this affair might have been. To-day, however, the city is quiet, and confidence is shown by the people.

FEARS OF A FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Many fear a financial crisis, the notes of the Spanish Bank being already at from two to four per cent. discount. The cause of the money market is the truest indicator of the state of the island.

QUASIMODO.

A Young Man Stabbed by a Boy.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 2.

About six weeks ago a young man about twenty years old, named LOUIS ROSBACH, received a stab in one of his arms from a chisel in the hands of PHILIP FRANK, a boy of fifteen years, and on Friday last he died from the effects of the wound. On the 20th of October, FRANK was arraigned at the Police Court to answer a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, he having been arrested by Detective BURTLEN on a warrant sworn out by ROSBACH. After a partial hearing of the testimony, FRANK was held for trial at a higher court, and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance. The parties to this sad affair were employed at FELDMAEKER'S organ manufactory on Clinton-street, and it is alleged that ROSBACH aggravated FRANK by throwing a small missile at him and otherwise tormenting and annoying him. Finally, getting hold of the boy around the neck, as stated, ROSBACH struck at him, but in the act received a chisel which the other held in his hand, thus causing the fatal wound. Coroner DIKEL took the matter in hand and will investigate it.

THE LOSS OF THE WHALESHIP CORINTHIAN.—The loss of ship *Corinthian*, of this port, in the Arctic Ocean, is a serious one. She was an old, but a favorite and hitherto a very fortunate ship, and one of a class not easily replaced. With the oil and bone on board, she must have been worth at least $75,000, upon which there was no insurance.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Nov. 2.*

THE THOMPSON-STREET MURDER.

Inquest Over the Body of Upton Murray by Coroner Schirmer—Evidence of the Eye Witnesses to the Murder—A Verdict Rendered Against the Prisoner.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the Eighth Ward Police Station, over the remains of UPTON MURRAY, the colored man who died from the effects of an inclised wound in the throat, inflicted on Tuesday night at No. 59 Thompson-street by a white woman named MARGARET BROWN. The following is the evidence as elicited:

Benjamin Stansbury, of No. 59 Thompson-street, testified: I have known the deceased for two years; he was a waiter by occupation; the prisoner Margaret Brown lived with him as his wife; they have lived in our house for two months; I have often seen them quarrel together; they would sometimes get intoxicated, and when in that condition they would quarrel; they had been quarreling during the forepart of last evening, and were both under the influence of liquor; they quarreled because the deceased had got drunk; deceased had a reason in his hand during the day, and it was taken from him by Mr. Jackson; he made no threats of injuring any one with the razor; the razor now shown is the one he had; I put the razor on the bureau; I then went into the bedroom and laid down on the bed for about half an hour, when I heard the sound of a skirmish, and when I came out I saw deceased run after the prisoner, and I noticed that he was cut on the throat; there was no one in the room except deceased and the prisoner; I saw deceased strike the prisoner in Sullivan-street, between Grand and Broome streets; the doctor examined the wound and told me that there was no hope of recovery; I was then arrested by an officer as a witness; I left deceased in the Doctor's office; I did not see the prisoner after deceased had received the wound; I cannot say at what hour it was when this occurred.

James Jackson, of 35 Thompson-street, testified: I am a waiter by occupation; I have known the deceased about four years; deceased has lived with the prisoner, Margaret Brown, ever since I have known him. They would seem at times quite happy, but would often quarrel. They were both in the habit of getting drunk often. I went out with deceased about twelve o'clock yesterday to buy some clothes for him, and we came home about 2 P. M.; deceased was then under the influence of liquor; I saw that the prisoner was in the room when we came in; the prisoner asked deceased for something to eat, as she had had nothing to eat all day; she was then under the influence of liquor; I went home and left them quarreling; I then went back about six P. M. to see deceased; I found him up and the prisoner asleep on the lounge; deceased and myself then went out to the distillery in Laurens-street, near Grand, where he purchased a bottle of liquor and took it home, where he left it; he, Stansbury, and myself then went back to the distillery and drank three glasses of sherry wine each; then we got a pint bottle of whisky and went back to the house of deceased; the prisoner was then awake and sitting on the lounge; deceased sat down beside her, I stood near the stove and Stansbury sat down on a chair; deceased and the prisoner then quarreled about some money she had given him the night before, and which he had spent against her wish. They began calling each other hard names, and when I looked round saw that he now shown in prisoner's hand; I asked her to give it to me, which she did after considerable coaxing; I handed it to Stansbury and told him to take care of it; I heard the deceased asking Stansbury for the razor, but I do not know whether he gave it to him or not; I then went home; came back in half an hour and found no one in the house; I saw blood on the floor, and on the wall was the razor; I then went to the house of Margaret Brown; it was then half-past ten o'clock; Charles Morse and Lizzie Cunningham were in the room about nine o'clock; deceased had several times threatened to shoot the prisoner when quarreling with her.

TESTIMONY ADJOURNED.

By a Juror.—Did she make any threats to use the razor when she had it in her hand? Answer.—She did not; nor did deceased when he asked for the razor, make any threats to use it; when I came back I found Stansbury, the prisoner, and a little girl in the room.

Charles Henry Morse, of No. 59 Thompson-street, testified: I am a cook by occupation, and have known the deceased about four years; I went to see the deceased, and found him up; deceased was then sitting on a chair, and both he and the prisoner were quarreling; he threatened to strike her if she did not stop; got up and went toward her as if to strike her; she said "Now, Up, you had better not, or you will get hurt;" he then laid down on the sofa, with his face down; she struck something to him which I did not understand, which he got up and struck her; I then struck deceased with her right hand, having the razor in the left, and she then cut him in the neck with the razor; Stansbury was in the bedroom, and there was no one in the room except the deceased, the prisoner, a little girl and myself; deceased was about falling when I struck him; then the prisoner then ran away; I tried to persuade him to go to a doctor, but he said, "Never mind, his Maggie had done it;" he broke away from me and ran out on to the sidewalk; he soon after came back and sat down on the lounge; Stansbury put a handkerchief round his neck, and he went with Stansbury to see a doctor; deceased was cut in the right side of the neck.

Edwin F. Jones, of No. 45 Sullivan-street, testified: I am a physician; last evening, about half past nine o'clock, deceased was brought to my office, and I found him bleeding profusely from a wound in the neck; I examined the wound and found it to about eight inches long; the jugular vein of the right side was severed; I dressed the wounding, but did not expect, and the deceased died about half an hour after being brought in.

Roundsman Patrick H. Rickett, of the Eighth Precinct, testified: About half past nine o'clock last evening, as I was passing through Thompson-street, near Broome, a colored man came up and informed me that another colored man had had his throat cut by a white woman; I asked where the affair occurred, and he said that it was at No. 59 Thompson-street, and that the colored man was at a drug store in Sullivan-street; he said the woman that had done it had run away; I then called the officer on the adjoining post, and we both proceeded to the drug store, No. 45 Sullivan-street, finding the deceased under the care of Dr. Jones; I asked deceased who it was that cut his throat; deceased had the razor in her hand; I saw deceased strike the prisoner in Broome-street, and her arrest; as we caught hold of her she dropped the razor now shown, and endeavored to shove it away with her foot. She was under the influence of liquor at the time, and as we walked to the Station-house I remarked to her that she had killed the deceased. She asked if he was dead—I said that I believed he was; she said she was glad she was d—d glad, that he would not trouble her any more. She repeated these words while before the Sergeant in the Station-house.

The Coroner then formally committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await her trial. She is 24 years of age, a native of Liverpool, England, and says she travels the streets for a living. In answer to the charge she made the following reply: "I have nothing to say, only that I am sorry that I did it. I done it in self-defence."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A POLITICAL DIFFERENCE.

On Sunday CHAS. A. L. GOLDEY, of No. 229 Broad

designating the degree of fineness with which he shall at the time of inspection determine said flour entitled to, with the exception of the degree "Superfine," which he shall mark or brand over the quarter, and the several degrees in quality shall be distinguished as follows, viz.: Family, superfine, fine, first and second middling; for the inspection of which the said inspector shall have and receive of the owner or agent for each and every barrel and half-barrel one cent, and every barrel and half-barrel of flour which shall prove on examination thereof to be unmerchantable, according to the true intent and meaning of this ordinance, the said inspector shall mark on the head with a broad arrow; and no barrel or half-barrel of flour not examined and branded or marked by the inspector as aforesaid, family, superfine, first or second middling, or marked with a broad arrow, shall be sold within this town, or shipped or exported from the port of Georgetown, under a penalty of one dollar for every barrel or half-barrel, to be paid by the person or persons so offending.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 14. *And be it further ordained*, That if any seller, owner, agent, or other persons shall prevent the Inspector from exercising the duties enjoined on him by this ordinance, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of $10.

SEC. 15. *And be it further ordained*, And it is hereby declared to be the true meaning of this ordinance that every barrel and half-barrel of flour manufactured within this town, as well as every barrel and half-barrel of flour brought to the same, whether for sale, shipment or exportation, shall be inspected by the Inspector, as aforesaid.

The facts, as settled by the parties, are as follows, to wit: The flour in question, which was claimed as the legal subject of inspection, was manufactured at Weverton, Md., by George H. McClure & Co., and consigned to John J. Marvin, New-York City.*

The flour was received by J. B. Davidson, as the agent of the New-York and Washington Steamship Company, and forwarded by him on board the steamship *Valley City* to John J. Marvin, to whom it was consigned. It was taken from the canal boat at the wharf of George Waters, in Georgetown, D. C., and hauled from there in drays a distance of a little over one square to the wharf of said Company, the said Davidson paying canal freight and drayage to their wharf, and charging the same in the bill of lading from Georgetown to New-York.† While the flour was on the wharf of the steamship Company, J. D. Robinson, the inspector of flour for Georgetown, D. C., demanded the right to inspect the same, and was notified by said John B. Davidson that it belonged to J. H. Metzell, of Baltimore, and was to be carried over to New-York as per bill of lading, first referred to, and that he could not inspect the same. The flour was forwarded as per consignment above without inspection. The said Steamboat Company is a common carrier from Georgetown to New-York and intermediate points.

From this statement of the facts of the case, it appears that the flour which is made the occasion of this controversy was owned by a citizen of Maryland, and by him manufactured in the mills of Maryland; that it was exported from its place of manufacture in Maryland, under ultimate consignment to New-York; that it pursued its transit from Washington County, Maryland, through the highways and by the means chosen for its transportation, regularly and uninterruptedly until it reached its destination. The first stage of its journey was in a canal boat upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown; then by drays over a brief carriage through Georgetown to the steamship, which continued its transportation down the Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay, and along the coast to New-York City.

In the light of these facts it is claimed by the plaintiff that the shipment of the flour into and out of Georgetown brought it within the provisions of the ordinance providing for it, making Davidson, who refused its inspection, answerable to the penalty of the ordinance. If the Court are to regard the ordinance in the literal signification of its language, uncontrolled by its proper object and legal province, there would be an end of the inquiry, for the flour in controversy was literally shipped out of the City of Georgetown.

But is the term "shipment" entitled to a literal signification in connection with the subject under consideration? This question is to be answered under the light of the law and the facts. The city of Georgetown is a municipality of limited authority. In the enactment of the ordinance in question it exercised its municipal legislative power; and, as we are compelled to infer, for municipal purposes. It legislated for the people, and within the jurisdiction of Georgetown. The subject of its legislation in this respect has been uniformly regarded by judicial authority as the subject of municipal power, limited to the territory of the municipality and the people within it, and never suffered to have extra territorial effect. By all the authorities, it is asserted that the purpose and latitude of inspection laws are to protect the citizens of a State or municipality in their credit as to the quality of the article which they may export, as the product of their own manufacture or production, or to protect the people of a State or municipality against imposition in the quality of what may be imported and consumed by the people of the State or municipality. The right to interpose inspection laws is in no regard a right to regulate commerce, but a right which relates to the domestic economy and health of the people enacting it, and not strangers, under a different Government—a right which ceases when commerce removes the subject of inspection from the jurisdiction of the power imposing the inspection; a right which begins when commerce has terminated its office in delivering the subject of inspection up to the uses of the people imposing the inspection.

If we read this ordinance, therefore, in the light of its sphere of operation, the rational interpretation of the term "shipment" in it is shipment of flour, that in some form had been identified with the interest of Georgetown. The flour in question sustained no such relation to Georgetown or its inhabitants. The wheat from which it was made was probably grown in Maryland. It is admitted to have been manufactured and owned there, and contracted to be sold in the City of New-York. The only relation that Georgetown or its inhabitants sustained to it was the occupation of a few rods of ground across the highway of its transit, situated at the head of tidewater navigation, and at the foot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The shipment in this instance, therefore, was in no sense a shipment from Georgetown, but a shipment through Georgetown, which begun in Maryland and terminated in New-York City.

I am compelled to these conclusions, notwithstanding the decision in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* King et al., in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. That case, in its conclusion, is in conflict with these views; not in the consideration of the legal principles that should govern the question, but in the construction given to the act of breaking bulk and reshipping in the port of Philadelphia. The learned Court in the case referred to makes the act of reshipment equivalent to an act of exportation, which, it seems to me, is sacrificing substance to shadow, subjecting the purpose and action of the parties to the manner and mode in which the purpose and act of the parties are executed. In fact, we are informed by this very case at its conclusion that the statute upon which the opinion was founded was so repugnant to the dictates of justice and the fraternity of the States, that the Legislature repealed the acts the day before the case went into judgment.

The Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the case of Hancock *vs.* Sturgess, hold the contrary. In that case they decided that flour shipped under the same circumstances was to be esteemed *in transitu*, and upon the highway. The only difference in principle between the two cases in the particular decided was, one case transpired in the City of Philadelphia and the other in the City of New-York. If the case stopped here the Court would be compelled to hold that the flour in question was not shipped from Georgetown, within the legal signification of the word "ship," as provided in the ordinance. But, conceding that it was, it behooves the Court to inquire by what authority the City of Georgetown undertakes to legislate for the citizens of Maryland and New-York.

As I have already had occasion to remark, the predicate of authority for the passage of inspection laws, is that something is about to be exported from or consumed in the district where they operate. The flour in question was shipped in Maryland by a citizen of Maryland to the City of New-York, and consigned to a citizen of New-York. It had no destination in Georgetown, nor did its shipment contemplate any transfer to a citizen of Georgetown. The only office performed within Georgetown by any person of Georgetown was the office of a common carrier. The parties of Maryland and New York used the drays of Georgetown, and, perhaps, a citizen of Georgetown, to transfer the flour from the canal to the river under the unquestioned authority to the use of the highway for that purpose. In the relations of this flour to Georgetown, a toll-gate would be a much more pertinent mode of taxation than an inspection, if the authorities wished to levy taxation upon merchandise in transit.

By article first, section eight, of the Constitution, the power to regulate commerce among the several States is given in express terms to Congress, and the States are expressly prohibited from laying duties on imports, or exports, except such as are absolutely necessary in executing the inspection laws. This power, thus given to Congress, is essentially and necessarily an exclusive power, created, as we learn from the *Federalist*, in a paper contributed by James Madison, to cure the evils which experience had detected in the relation of the colonies under the articles of confederation—a power vested in Congress to avoid the obstructions to inter-State commerce so clearly exemplified in the case we have before us. To assume that the case is under the operation of the ordinance of the City of Georgetown, and that Georgetown had a right and authority to create the ordinance, would be to assume that the power vested by the Constitution in Congress resides in the City of Georgetown, with the right to regulate the commercial relations of Maryland and New-York, for the effect of the ordinance is to say that they shall not trade with each other in flour, through the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River, except upon the condition of permitting the levy of an inspection duty.

If any one proposition was better settled than any other by the people of the United States in the adoption of their Constitution, which transferred and transformed their relations from a confederated into a national character, it is the proposition that the commercial intercourse between the States, and all the States, should be free, and delivered up to the exclusive regulation of the Federal legislative power, thus placing the right of inter-State commerce beyond the reach of interruption or imposition on the part of any interposing State, and making each and every State of the Union contiguous, however remote from each other they might be in their geographical positions.

These conclusions are more than sustained practically by the consequences following their abandonment. If every interposing State and municipality possesses the power assumed and exercised in the case before us, a barrel of flour starting out from the State of Minnesota or Kansas would be more than half consumed by the toll of inspections before it reached its destination in the City of New-York; and the Constitution establishing the equality of the States and the equality of the rights of the citizens of the several States, would be made to establish their inequality in the ratio of their remoteness from the great markets of the country and its seaports.

We do not, therefore, think the ordinance capable of the construction claimed for it by the plaintiff, but if it is capable of that construction, we are still constrained to the opinion that it is inoperative and void, not only by the irresistible logic that brings us to that result, but by the spirit of the decisions of the Supreme Court in all the cases involving the question of the commercial relations of the States, and the rights in that regard of the citizens of the United States, from the case of Gibbons and Ogden to the case of Crandall and the State of Nevada.

* Shipped in good order and well conditioned, by George H. McClure & Co., of Weverton, Washington Co., Md., on board canal-boat George Waters, whereof Samuel Ogelton is Captain, the articles named below, which I promise to deliver in Georgetown, D. C., the damage of canal navigation, fire and other unavoidable accidents excepted, unto J. B. Davidson, steamboat agent, he paying freight at the rate of seventy-five cents per barrel, and drayage from canal-boat to steamer, the said flour being consigned through to Mr. John J. Marvin, New-York.

In witness whereof I have signed three bills of lading, one of which being accomplished, the others stand void.

Dated WEVERTON, Md., March 23, 1868.

Marks	No. packages and contents.
	Three hundred (300) bbls of flour, family.
	300 bbls. ELISHA R. RHOADES.

Received, Georgetown, April, 1868, of John B. Davidson, seventy-five (75) dollars in full, for freight of flour, as above.

($75.) his SAMUEL X OGELTON. mark.

Witness: GRAFTON TYLER.

† NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
New Express Line.
New-York, Alexandria, Virginia, Washington, and Georgetown, D. C.
GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 3, 1868.

Shipped by George H. McClure & Co., on board steamer *Valley City*, one hundred barrels Weverton flour.

Two hundred barrels Sweet Creek Mills flour, not accountable for cooperage, marked and numbered as per margin, and to be delivered in like good order, at the port of New-York, the acts of God, fire at sea, in port, or on shore, accidents from machinery, boilers, steam, or any other accidents of the seas, rivers, and steam navigation, of whatever nature or kind, excepted, and with liberty to sail with or without pilots, and to tow and assist vessels in all situations, unto John C. Marvin, upon surrendering this receipt at our offices in New-York, and paying freight at 30c.

Freight, $90 00 and charges per margin, payable,
Charges, 54 39 on delivery at our wharf, in bankable money.
$144 39 For Master,
GRAFTON TYLER.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In this Court, after some formal business had been transacted, motion was made to adjourn by Dennis McMahon, Esq., seconded by C. M. Da Costa, Esq., and also by Judge Beebe.

Judge BENEDICT, in granting the motion, took occasion to express his indebtedness to the learning and research and experience of Judge Betts, saying that oftentimes when he had exhausted the text books and the digests in searching for authorities upon questions which had come before him, he had found the matter discussed in some unreported decision of Judge Betts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE ROSENBERG CASE.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, District-Attorney Courtney called up the indictment against B. T. Rosenberg, and gave notice to his counsel that he should bring it to trial on Friday next. Mr. Barrett, who was in court, desired it to be put over till next week, as he was to be out of town. The Judge said he should make no order about it at this time.

UNITED STATES COURT.

PROCEEDINGS IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF JUDGE BETTS.

The Court-room of the United States District Court was filled yesterday morning by an unusually large attendance of the members of the Bar. Judges Blatchford and Benedict took their seats, and after a little formal business, District-Attorney Courtney rose and said:

May it please your Honor, I rise to perform the sad duty of announcing formally to the Court the death of Hon. Samuel R. Betts, for nearly forty-five years the Judge of the United States District Court in this district. He died on Monday evening at New-Haven, whither he had removed after his resignation of his seat upon the Bench. My acquaintance with him was of recent date, but during the time that I have been officially connected with this Court I have been brought into intimate relations with him, and I always found him courteous, kind and urbane in every respect. To the older members of the Bar his history is better known than to me, and I shall leave to them to say what they have to say of his character and merits. I will only say that he died full of years and full of honors, and out of respect to his memory I move that this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. E. C. Benedict rose to second the motion, and said: "I feel that it is my painful duty to say a few words in seconding this motion, because of my long acquaintance with Judge Betts, and my long practice in this Court. I had known him since 1823, when I was a student in his office, and his family I had known before that time. I have practiced almost uninterruptedly in this Court since his appointment in 1827, not by Mr. Munroe, as one of the newspapers said this morning, but by Mr. Adams, who, together with Mr. Clay, signed his commission. He came to this City from the country, where he had been eminent at the bar, and for some years Circuit Judge. He came, therefore, with great familiarity with the legal questions which occupy the Courts of common law, but with little acquaintance with those with which an Admiralty Court must deal. When he came here there was almost no business in the Court. It did not then sit a week, where now it sits a month. Thus he had leisure to familiarize himself with the law of Admiralty, and he soon became one of the most learned Judges in that branch of the law. As time went on the business of the Court increased, and his experience in Admiralty became far more extended than that of any other Judge that ever sat on the Bench. He, more than any other man, formed the Admiralty system of the United States. When he came to the Bench the British view of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty prevailed. He devoted himself to that branch of the law in the spirit which belonged to it of old, and which has since been adopted by the jurists and courts of this country, and his views have prevailed everywhere, though at first they were a novelty. His decisions were always characterized by acuteness, learning and research. If they had been carefully reported they would have built up for him a reputation which would have been like that which the Chancery decisions of this State gave Chancellor Kent, or which the English Admiralty decisions gave to Lord Stowell. But in those days the newspapers were not, as they are now, volumes of reports, and Judge Betts always seemed not entirely satisfied with the form of his decisions, and was reluctant to publish them till he had given them a more perfect finish, and though I was appointed reporter of the Court many years ago, I did not succeed in getting together matter enough even for a pamphlet, before his greatly increased labors by the Bankrupt act of 1840 prevented his giving any attention to it, and the idea was abandoned till its importance was destroyed by reports of other Courts.

Judge Betts was a man of urbanity and kindness to all who practiced before him. All who practiced in his Court, young or old, always felt that they had had full opportunity to be heard, and that they had been treated with uniform kindness and courtesy—an excellent quality in a Judge. We can hardly realize, in these days when changes are so frequent upon the Bench, what it was to have a Judge upon the Bench for forty years, as he was. He reached great age, and gave an example to us all of the results of a quiet and uniform and industrious life of moral and domestic virtue. His death calls upon us all to prepare for that end of life to which we must all come, and which few of us can expect to have deferred as long as it was in his case."

Judge Beebe then spoke as follows: Perhaps I, too, should say a word on the occasion which has called so many members of the bar together. When a boy I commenced a student's life in the office of my friend who has just sat down, and soon gained familiarity with the business in that office, and therefore with the business of this Court. And in my practice since that time I have experienced many kindnesses and often indulgence at the hands of Judge Betts. When I was a boy I always received from him treatment which gave me courage and hope, and during my long acquaintance with him there has been no jar in our friendship. I have always had the utmost respect and affection for him, and we all reverence his memory now that he is gone. Few men reached the years which he reached or the honors which he attained. He was a man of extraordinary industry, who never allowed any matter to pass before him without careful consideration, and a great many hours and years of labor were spent in elaboration, which he conscientiously believed to be his duty, for he was a man instant in season and out of season in the performance of duty. He has passed away, and it is due to us who remain to pay respect to his memory, and I again second the motion that the Court adjourn.

Judge Benedict said: My own relations with Judge Betts were perhaps somewhat different from those of any one present. I first began to know him as a student; my first cause I tried before him; I practiced before him as long as I continued at the Bar, and when I took my seat upon the Bench I was in some sense associated with him as Judge. To his kindness to me as a lad, to his patience with me while at the Bar, and to his uniform kindness to me while on the Bench, I desire to bear my testimony, and the motion seems to me eminently proper.

Judge Blatchford said: I can add but little to what has been said. Sitting in this place as the successor of Judge Betts, and brought into intimate familiarity as I am daily with his decisions in all branches of the law administered here, I cannot but express the obligations which both the Bench and the Bar are under to this distinguished Judge for the light which he has shed upon the path of this Court. My acquaintance with him began some twenty years ago, and my relations with him have been intimate since then. He was always kind, encouraging, faithful, industrious and conscientious in the discharge of every judicial duty. Of one branch of his judicial career, I can speak better than any other person. I refer to the great services which he rendered to his country and to the law, in the prize cases which came before the Court during the late rebellion. In preparing those decisions for the Press, as I did, I was amazed at the industry with which the Judge, from the 75th to the 82d years of his life, went through the mass of papers in those cases, going over the evidence in each, digesting it and spreading it out in an opinion, so that the volume now stands for the information of all who have need of information on any branch of that subject. As it was the first great war that the country had waged, he was, as it were, treading a new path, using principles which had been already discussed, but adapting them to entirely new circumstances. And it was done with a clearness and a care which made the work a fitting close to his career. He has added to the reputation of the country by it, and I think the country owes a greater debt to him than to any other man in this branch of the law. I cordially accede to the request of the Bar, and direct the Court to stand adjourned till Friday, and this motion to be entered on the minutes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nov. 4.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Cardozo.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION.

The General Term of this Court has appointed the following members of the Bar on the Committees to examine applicants for admission at the present term: Committee on Examination, Messrs. Robert Sewell, Joseph Larocque and Meyer S. Isaacs. Committee on character, Messrs. James H. Coleman, James G. Voorhis and George Owen.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 4.

By Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Eloise Moore; order granted.

Brush et al. vs. Brush; sale ordered, &c.

Holbrook et al. vs. Hull et al.; injunction continued, &c.

Fanen vs. Howard et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Sutherland.

Orcutt vs. Calkins; motion denied without costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

The November Term of the Surrogate's Court opened yesterday, at the new Court-room furnished by the Sheriff, at No. 37 Chambers-street. The calendar of contested wills is unusually heavy, and a large crowd of lawyers, parties and witnesses was in attendance. The Court-room being but partially fitted up with old, rickety furniture, and having bare floors and dirty windows, no little inconvenience was experienced, and very free comments were made by many present upon the insufficient accommodation afforded by the authorities to a Court through which the whole personal property of this great City passes for distribution. After some delay, coal was procured and a fire was lighted, and Surrogate TUCKER took his seat.

In the matter of the will of Thomas Howe, deceased, contested by the next of kin on the ground of mental incapacity, counsel answered ready on both sides, and testimony was taken for the proponent. The case is still on.

R. L. Larremore, Esq., for proponent; George C. Blanke, Esq., for contestants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 4, 1868.

$10,000	5-20, C., '65	107¾	200	West. U. T...2d call	35¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅝	15	Erie	40⅞
10,000	do	110⅝	300	do	40⅞
35,000	5-20, C., '67	111	100	Hudson	137⅞
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅜	200	do	137
15,000	U.S. 6s, P. R. Is. s3	99	50	do	137¼
			800	Reading	97½
			200	do...b30	98⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	107⅝	2000	do...c	97⅞
			200	do	97⅞
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.c	69⅝	200	do...b10	98
10,000	do...2d call	70⅛	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	84¼
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	70	300	do...c	84⅝
22,000	do	71⅛	100	do...b30	85⅛
10,000	N. Car. State 6s	67¾	400	do...c	84¾
10,000	do...bet. call	67⅞	200	do	84⅞
32,000	N. Car. 6s, new.c	67⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts.	86¼
10,000	do...c	67⅞	200	do	86⅝
2,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	90	200	do	86½
			200	Ohio & Miss.	30
2,000	do	93	500	do	29⅞
10,000	Missouri St. 6s, 2d call	89	200	Chi. & N. W.	80½
			100	C. & N. W. Pf...s3	90½
1,000	Ill. Cent. B.	116¾	100	do	90½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st, ex int	97	1200	do...c	90½
			200	do...c	90⅝
5,000	M. & S. P. 8s, 1st	103	100	do	90½
20,000	do	102⅝	700	Clev. & Tol.	101⅝
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94	300	Chi. & R. I...c	104⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89	400	do	104½
2,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co., 7s	96⅝	100	do	104½
			81	Mil. & St. P.	96
50	Cent. Nat. Bank	110	200	do	96½
14	Del. & Hud. Can.	129¾	100	do	96⅝
15	do	129½	200	do..b. call..b30	96⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.b30	23	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	98
100	do	22½	100	do...b30	98
200	Adams Ex.	49⅝	100	do..b. call.b30	97¼
20	American Ex....c	45½	10	Del., L. & W.	130
300	Cum. C. Pf.	35	200	T., W. & W.	61
200	do...2d call	35	20	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅝
100	P. M. St. Co.	121	200	do	111½
30	do	121⅜	200	do	111⅝
100	do	121⅛	300	do	111
100	do...b30	122⅛	300	do	110⅝
100	do	121⅛	200	do	110⅝
500	N.Y. Cen.	125⅛	30	N. J. Cen.	121
100	do	125⅝	100	Chi. & Alton	150
25	do	126	77	Jol. & Chi.	95
33	do...2d call	124			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	115	300	West. U. T.	36
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62...c	106	200	Canton Co....b. c	47
3,000	5-20, C., '62...c	108	300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28
25,000	do	108⅝	140	U. S. Ex.	46
100,000	do	108⅛	200	Merch. Un. Ex.	20⅜
10,000	do	108⅜	1100	N. Y. Cen.	125
3,000	5-20, C., '64	106⅛	300	do	124⅞
5,000	do	106⅝	200	do	125⅛
14,000	do	106⅝	100	do...b30	126
35,000	do	106⅝	600	do	125
31,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	106⅞	500	Erie	39⅝
			300	do...b10	39⅝
50,000	do	106⅞	100	do...b3	39½
10,000	5-20 C., '65, new, b3	110⅜	200	Hudson R.	136
			100	do...b30	137
			200	Reading	96
10,000	do...b3	110⅜	1800	do	95⅝
15,000	do	110	200	do	96
10,000	do	109⅞	200	do...b3	95⅝
20,000	do	109⅞	200	do...s10	95⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67	109⅛	5	Mich. Cen.	116
			500	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛	100	do	84¼
21,000	do	105	300	Clev. & Pitts...b3	85⅛
5,000	5-20s, C., '67...b3	109⅞	200	do	85⅛
75,000	do...b3	110	300	do...bet. call	85⅛
19,000	do	110⅛	500	Mil. & St. P.	91
29,000	do	110⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅝
30,000	do...b30	110⅛	100	do	89⅝
75,000	do	110	500	do	89⅝
80,000	do...b30	110⅝	400	Cleve. & Tol.	101
13,000	do	109⅞	200	do	101⅛
10,000	5-20 C., '68	110⅛	600	do	101⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	69⅛	200	do	101
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	69⅛	200	do...b30	102⅛
30,000	do	69⅛	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s.s30	67⅛	2500	do	103
15,000	do	66⅞	50	do	103⅛
50,000	do	67	100	do	102⅞
6,000	N. Car. 6s, new, bet. call	67	200	do	102⅞
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	90⅝
18,000	Va. St. 6s, new	58	400	do	91
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	89⅛	500	T., W. & W.	59⅞
3,000	do	89	100	do	59⅞
600	Pac. Mail...b15	120	100	do	59⅝
215	do	119	100	do	59⅝
25	do	119⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
100	do	118⅝	300	do	110
50	do...b10	119⅛	100	do	110⅛
300	do	118⅛	300	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	Quick. M. Co.	22⅛	200	do...b30	30

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	67⅛	400	Tol., W. & W.	61
100	Pacific Mail	121⅛	100	Hudson R.	137⅛
100	West. U. T.	36⅛	400	Mich. So. & N. I.	84⅞
400	N. Y. Cen.	125⅞	800	do	84⅝
200	do...b30	127	100	do...b3	84⅞
300	do	125⅞	300	do...c	84⅞
600	Erie	40⅛	100	do...b4	84⅞
200	do...c	40⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
200	do...c	40⅛	600	do	86⅛
400	Reading...c	97⅛	400	do...c	86⅛
800	do	97⅛	200	do...b3	86⅛
1100	Ohio & Miss.	30⅛	500	Clev. & Tol.	102⅛
200	do...c	30⅛	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	104⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...c	98	300	do...c	104⅛
100	do...b30	98	100	do...b3	104⅛
200	do	98	100	do...s3	104⅛
100	do...b3	95⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	89⅛
100	do	95⅞	100	do...b3	88⅞
200	do	95⅛	200	do...c	89⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	111⅝	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅝
300	do	111⅝	200	do...b3	90⅝
100	do	111⅝	200	do...c	90⅝
100	do...b10	111⅝	300	do	90⅝
300	do	111⅝	200	Mar. Pf.	22
600	do	111⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	58	800	Ohio & Miss.	30
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	67	500	Mich. So. & N. I...c	84⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	28	200	do...b2	84⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	125⅛	500	do	84⅛
100	Erie...c	40⅛	200	do...b3	84⅝
600	Reading	96⅞	600	Clev. & Tol...c	101⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	94	800	do	101⅛
100	do	93⅞	100	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅛
100	do...s3	93⅛	100	do	104⅛
200	do	93⅛	200	do...c	104
200	do	93⅞	500	do	104
100	do...s60	93	200	Chi. & N. W.	88⅞
100	do...c	93⅛	100	do	88⅝
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	98⅞	100	do...c	88⅝
200	do...c	93⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
100	do	93⅞	600	do...c	89⅝
100	do	94⅛	50	do...b60	92
100	do	95	100	do...c	89⅝
500	Cleve. & Pitts...c	86	200	do	90
200	do	86⅛	200	Mar. Pf.	21

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	22⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.	91⅛
300	do	22⅝	800	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
200	Pac. Mail	117	300	do...s3	29⅛
300	do	116⅛	200	do...s3	29⅛
200	do	116⅛	200	Mich. So. & N. I.	83
100	West. U. T.	35⅛	400	do...s3	83⅛
1000	N. Y. Central	123⅞	1500	do	83⅛
800	do	123⅞	300	do...b3	83⅛
500	do	123⅞	500	do...b3	83⅝
200	do...b3	123⅛	300	do...s3	83⅛
200	do...b3	123⅞	2500	Clev. & Pitts...b3	84⅞
800	do	123⅞	1000	do	84⅞
200	do...s3	123⅞	200	do...b10	85
800	Erie	39⅛	600	do	84⅞
600	do	39	1200	do	84⅛
300	do...b3	39⅛	800	do	84⅛
500	do	39⅛	800	Cleve. & Tol.	100⅞
2200	Reading	95⅞	600	do	100⅞
1200	do	95⅞	200	do...s3	100⅛
400	do...b3	95⅞	600	do	100⅛
400	do	95⅞	2400	Chi., R. I. & P.	102⅛
500	T., W. & W...b3	60	200	do	102⅛
200	do	59⅛	400	do...s3	102⅛
200	do	59⅞	600	do	102⅞
200	do	60	200	do	102⅞
100	do...s3	59⅛	800	Chi. & N. W.	87⅞
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅞	600	do	87⅞
200	do	110⅞	300	C. & N. W. Pf.	88⅞
100	do...s3	110⅞	600	do	88⅞
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s60	92	200	do...b3	88⅞
200	do	92	200	do...s3	88⅞

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

There was quite an intense pressure for Money to-day among the Brokers, and the effect was felt most severely upon the Public Funds of the United States, which fell 1½ ℔ cent. on the old 5-20s of 1862, and about the same on the new of 1867 and other Gold bearing Stocks, with the exception of the 10-40s, which are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower than yesterday. In the early part of the day the other departments of the Stock Exchange were less sensitive to the sharp inquiry for Money, the Brokers in the Railways having become somewhat used to it, but the semi-panic in the United States Funds had a serious influence upon the whole market in the afternoon. The eagerness to sell the New-York and Western Roads, on falling prices, however, was quite as conspicuous among the bearish interest as with the opposite party, who were concerned in the tightness in Money.

The rates paid for Money were 7@10 ℔ cent. on call, with a commission, in some instances, for carrying over Stocks for a single day. The Clearing-house Banks met at noon, and resolved to recognize the 3 ℔ cent. Legal-tender Certificates of the United States as a medium for the settlement of balances among themselves, the amount to be thus employed being $20,000,000, which the Assistant Treasurer has agreed to stamp as exclusively negotiable by the Clearing-house Association.

The sales of Gold, on the result of the Presidential election and the scarcity of Money, fell to 133½ ℔ cent.; and Bills on London, of the highest class, were done at 109½ ℔ cent.

After the late Boards of the Stock Exchange broke up in the afternoon, the Street and Long Room prices of the Public Funds and of the Railways were further depressed. The 10-40s participated in the decline in the former. New-York Central sold down to 122¼; Erie, 38½; Reading 95, and the Westerns in about the same proportion. The State Bonds felt the demand less than other Securities, although ½@1 ℔ cent. lower than yesterday.

	Tuesday.	Wen'day.
United States 10-40s	106½	104⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅜	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	109⅛
American Gold Coin	133⅝	132⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	70	69⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	55½
Missouri Bonds	90	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	67½	67
New-York Central	125⅞	122⅛
Erie Railway	40⅛	38⅞
Reading Railway	97⅛	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅜	102⅜
Northwest Common	89⅜	87⅜
Northwest Preferred	90⅛	88⅝
Michigan Southern	84⅜	83
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	111⅞	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛	84
Pacific Mail Company	121	116
St. Paul Preferred	96	90
St. Paul Common	95⅛	90
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	59

The feeling in the Railways was quite feverish at the close of dealings, and Pacific Mail Shares in the general depression.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business.

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	113⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	109
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	105⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 100 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	100
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	69⅝
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	69⅝
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., new bonds	58
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101⅛	North Carolina 6s	67
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	101½	Missouri 6s	89
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Missouri, H & St. J. iss.	91
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101	Connecticut 6s	100
Kentucky 6s	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	138	Metropolitan	141⅛
Merchants'	129	Grocers'	110
America	144	Shoe and Leather	128
City	200	Corn Exchange	134
Phenix	108	Importers' & Trad's	130
North River	108	Park	152
Fulton	162	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
National	110	Central National	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Fourth National	104⅛
Seventh Ward	114	Ninth National	112
Commerce	124	Tenth National	100
American Exchange	114	Oriental Bank	155
Hanover	115	Gold Exchange	135⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	86	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	81⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub's	85	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	123	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	123	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅞
Erie 4th & 5th ind.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	105
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	101⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	95⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	116⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102⅛
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83⅛
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96	Mil. & St. P., L & M. d.	93

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $399,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $454,000; total receipts, $1,163,074 11; total payments, $1,547,174 77; balance, $82,[illegible]32,211 34.

Competition in Telegraphy.

From the Journal of the Telegraph.

We have received from a friend in a Western city a circular issued by HENRY CLEWS & Co., of New-York, offering for sale "a limited amount of the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company." The circular states concerning this stock: "The subscription price is $40 per share, and the nominal capital of the company is but $5,000,000, while the Western Union has $40,000,000." But it omits to state, however, what is nevertheless true, that the Atlantic and Pacific Company's capital of $5,000,000 has all been contracted in payment for three thousand miles of two wire line, being at the rate of $1,666 66 in stock for each mile of line. Now, as the Western Union Company has about 50,000 miles of pole line, averaging nearly two wires, its capital stock on the basis of the Atlantic and Pacific Company should not be $40,000,000, but over $90,000,000! or, with its present volume of stock, the market value should be more than double the present quotations. So that if Atlantic and Pacific Company stock is cheap at $40 per share, Western Union is cheaper at $80.

It cannot be that Messrs. CLEWS & Co. understand the facts concerning the enterprise to which they are lending an honorable name and reputation, for a commission upon possible sales of a stock which, if held as an investment, will never yield a dollar, either of interest or principal. We believe the stock advertised to be that which the contractors for building the line have been unable to dispose of by personal solicitation, and that they are now attempting to palm it off upon the credulous with the *quasi* indorsement of an eminent house. We predict, however, that the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when it will be found exceedingly difficult to induce the public to invest their savings in the shares of sham corporations, whether oil, mining or telegraph, the purpose of whose organization is not to conduct an honest business, but to put money in the pockets of rings of reckless speculators, who have too frequently been able to hide their purposes behind a formidable array of respectable names.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY to the amount of Eighteen Million Dollars have already been sold, and they are now in constant demand for home investment and on foreign account. They pay six per cent. in gold, and run for thirty years. At 102, they yield between eight and nine per cent. to the investor, and as soon as the issue is sold, if not before, they will doubtless command a much higher rate. As a first mortgage on the longest line of railroad in this country, that is already earning more than its interest liabilities on its way business, and which cost nearly three times their amount, the security is undoubted. Subscriptions will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, and by most of the leading bankers throughout the country, where a new pamphlet, containing a full description of the road and its securities can be obtained.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broad-st., w. s., No. 78, 137x70x43.4x22.4x103x38.7¼ ... nom.
Elridge-st., w. s., 81.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 18.6x20 ... $8,000
Broad-st., w. s., No. 78, 70x43.4x103x38.7 ... nom.
Gouwin's Island, Harlem River ... nom.
Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.6 ... 17,500
9th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x90.1 ... 9,000
10th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25x139.7 ... 31,000
18th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x95, half part ... 5,000
18th-st., n. s., 16 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x95, ½ part ... 4,000
22d-st., Nos. 252, 254, 256 } nom.
West 24th-st., Nos. 210, 212, 214, 216 }
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x100.10 ... nom.
23d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.10 ...
West 22d-st., Nos. 211, 213, 217, 219, 257, 259 } nom.
West 24th-st., Nos. 208, 210, 212, 230, 232 }
Lot No. 60, estate Ray, 25x98.9 ... 4,600
31st-st., 88 ft. e. of ... 25x98 ... 11,500
30th-st., n. s., 386 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9 ... 11,000
40th-st., n. s., No. 207, 25x98.9 ... 11,000
41st-st., s. s., 269 ft. e. 2d-av., 16x98.9 ... 10,000
50th-st., s. w. corner Beekman-place, 19x80 }
Beekman-place, w. s., 57 ft. s. of 50th-st., 19x80 } 74,000
Beekman-place, w. s., 19 ft. n. of Mitchel-place, 19x8 }
52d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. 6th-av., 20x100.5 ... 28,000
84th-st., n. s., 280.2 ft. w. Lexington-av., 16.10x100.5 ... nom.
56th-st., s. e. corner Lexington-av., 25.5x100 ... 2,000
60th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2 ... 2,600
89th-st., n. e. corner 11th-av., 1.7x33.2x33.2 ... 300
89th-st., n. e. corner 11th-av., 1.7x33.2x33.2 ... 300
112th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10 ... 1,410
134th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 99.11x125 ... 11,000
1st-av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 9th-st., 23.1x100 ... 10,830
1st-av., 13.2 ft. s. of 88th-st., 25.4x100 ... 5,910
1st-av., w. s., 126.8 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x100 ... 8,500
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 49th-st., 27x100 ... 22,000
5th-av., e. s., 51.5 ft. s. of 63d-st., 50x100 ... 46,000
6th-av., w. s., 45.4 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x81.11 ... 37,000
8th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25x100 ... 28,000

Leases Recorded.

Bridge-st., No. 11, (office,) 3 years, per year ... $300
Fulton-st., No. 94, 3 years, per year ... 4,000
48th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21 years, per yr. ... 250
11th-st., No. 518 E., 3 years, per year ... 240

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Conselyea-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100 ... $650
Cumberland-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 50x100 ... 7,300
Hall-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Green-av., 20x100 ... 12,500
Henry-place and Bowen-st., n. s. cor., 75x110x75x109.3½ ... 1,200
Pearl-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x106.2 ... 9,250
President-st., n. s., 417 ft. e. of 7th av., 50x100 ... 5,600
Prince-st., e. s., 29.2 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 19.10x80x19.4x80 ... 6,100
Rappelyea-st., s. s., 86 ft. e. of Hick-st., 21.6x80 ... 8,650
Shaffer-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 83.3x7.5x34x75x89.3x50 ... 350
20th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x112.11⅛x20x111.11 ... 250
Bedford-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of DeKalb-st., 25x100 ... 3,325
Sigel-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100 ... 1,900
Plot of 24 acres at New-Utrecht ... 14,689
Plot of 35 acres at New-Utrecht ... 21,171

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

1st-av., w. s., Mt. Vernon, W. Conley, 51x165 ... $100
Greenwich-st., s. e. s., West Mt. Vernon, lot 158, 100x100 ... 750
Orchard-st., n. s., Tuckahoe, A. M. Dederer, 75x140x77x130 ... 250
Lots Nos. 254, 256 to 264, inclusive, n. of West Mt. Vernon, parcel of woodland of Bronx River } J. Shade ... 5,000

Greenburg.

Hart's Corner to Tuckahoe road, adjoining Church property, 100 acres ... $15,500

Morrisania.

Carr-av., e. s., and Av. A., e. s., lots Nos. 19 to 20, part of 49, Grove Hill ... $43,800
143d-st., s. s., lot No. 39, block No. 14, North New-York, 25x100 ... 650

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barbara-st., e. s., 720 ft. n. of Hamburgh-place, 25x100 ... $750
Congress-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Lafayette-st., 20x95 ... 2,500
Chestnut-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of McWhorter-st., 100x100 ... 2,400
Nichols-st., n. s., 112 ft. w. of Amity-st., 21x90 ... 2,200
Tichenor-st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of Orchard-st., 30x87 ... 2,075
Warren and Bruce sts., d. w. corner, 22x100 ... 450
William-st., s. s., H. Miller's property, 27x112 ... 1,600
North 3d-st., e. s., W. Bellamy's, 50x82 ... 400
Proposed-st., 263 ft. from Union-st., P. Lynch's, 25x100 ... 1,150

Livingston.

Newark and Mt. Pleasant road, s. s., J. Courter's estate, 7 acres ... $500

Orange.

Nassau-st., s. s., 305 ft. from Myrtle-st., 105x168 } $300
Nassau-st., n. s., 275 ft. from Myrtle-st., 80x105 }

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls		Barley, bushels	16,808
Flour, bbls	15,998	Malt, bushels	3,220
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	65
Cornmeal, bags	1,642	Cut Meats, pkgs	
Wheat, bushels	126,468	Lard, pkgs	60
Corn, bushels	12,223	Beef, tcs. and bbls	68
Rye, bushels	14,996	Whisky, bbls	27
Oats, bushels	14,200	Petroleum, bbls	2,188

ASHES—Have been dull and heavy at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quite firm, though the demand has not been particularly active. We quote Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and firm. Sales, 4,039 bales, (of which 747 bales were to arrive,) including 914 bales to spinners, 458 bales to speculators, 2,475 bales to shippers and 192 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ℔ lb	23¾	23¾	24 @24¼
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	24½	25	25 @25¼
Low Middling, ℔ lb	25	25¼	25½@25¾
Middling, ℔ lb	25¾	25¾	26 @26¼
Good Middling, ℔ lb	26½	26¾	27 @27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	7,686
Receipts last week	22,939
Receipts preceding week	19,767
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	108,755
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	499,137
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,436
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	27,479
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	240,747
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	22,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	305,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	176,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	5,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	102,000
Exports, same time last year	51,550
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	139,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	118,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, and quoted a shade firmer, but the market closes tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 50; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7 10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 10@$8 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 40@$8 10 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 80@$6 50
Extra State	6 50@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 40@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 15@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 25@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 25@13 50

Southern Flour continues inactive at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $8 10@$9 15 for poor to fair, and $9 15@$15 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour rules quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 600 sacks at $6 85@$11 as extremes for Extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $5 75@$8 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in less request at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 50@$6 for City; $5 60 for Jersey, and $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4 35@$4 85 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in much less request and quoted lower, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last of 67,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 25@$2 27; Red do. at $1 82½; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 65@$1 70; No. 2 do. at $1 55@$1 58; Canada Club, in bond, at private terms; and White California at $2 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last, of 91,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 14½ for unsound, and $1 12@$1 18½ for common to very choice sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye has been moderately inquired for at $1 40@$1 48 for Western and State, ℔ bushel; sales 8,400 bushels. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been less active and less buoyant; sales since our last, 43,000 bushels Western at 76c.@76½c.; chiefly at 76½c., afloat, ℔ bushel. The movements in Wheat, in Milwaukee, for the week ending with Oct. 31. Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Another heavy decline in Wheat has characterized our Wheat market during the past week. We had scarcely issued our letter last Saturday when prices commenced breaking, and by Monday noon had fallen off 10 cents ℔ bushel. By Wednesday there was a further decline of 2c., and then a reaction set on by which 4c. of the decline was regained, but yesterday, with very unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New-York, prices gave way again and have gone lower than before. The business of the week has been quite active, the lower prices having attracted a good many orders, and having induced the filling of some larger lines of short contracts. The shipments have exceeded the receipts by 165,000 bushels, and the stock is reduced to 476,000 bushels, which is ample for the time of the year. The difference in price between No. 1 and No. 2 has widened to 14c. ℔ bushel, whereas the millers here say the actual difference in value for grinding is not over 7c.@9c., and some say only 6c. In St. Paul Elevator B the No. 2 sold to-day at 2c. below the prices in St. Paul A and SMITH's, shippers and millers preferring the latter houses. The weather during the week has been mild and the prospect is good for a late closing of navigation. Shipments, however, as far as New-York is concerned, have about ceased by sail vessels, though by propeller they can be made any time next week with good assurance of getting through. Shipments to Lake Ontario ports will probably be made to 20th of November, and possibly a few days later. To Lake Erie ports shipments by sail will probably be made to the 27th of November, and by propellers as late as 1st of December. The receipts of Wheat for the week sum up 639,053 bushels against 616,524 bushels for same time last year. The shipments for the week have been 804,309 bushels as follows: 333,537 bushels to Buffalo, 321,535 bushels to Oswego, 65,499 bushels to Ogdensburg, 36,000 bushels to St. Catherines, 24,000 bushels to Sarnia, 19,000 bushels to Kingston, 13,615 bushels to Cleveland, and 2,133 bushels by railroad. The stock is reported as 476,000 bushels against 347,000 bushels at same time last year. The inspection reports for the week show that 43 ℔ cent. of the arrivals have graded as No. 1; 55 ℔ cent. as No. 2, and 2 ℔ cent. as No. 3 and rejected. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to second storage, at $1 25; No. 2 Spring Wheat, in store, subject to second storage, at $1 11. These quotations are for lots in favorite houses. In St. Paul Elevator "B" can buy at 1c. less on No. 1, and 2c. on No. 2. At to-day's rates No. 1 Wheat would cost laid down at New-York, exclusive of interest and commission, $1 61½; at Buffalo, $1 39; at Oswego, $1 47. No. 2 would cost $1 47½ laid down at New-York; $1 25 at Buffalo, and $1 33 at Oswego. Lake insurance is $1 75 to Oswego and $1 25 to Buffalo on "A" vessels, and $2 and $1 50 on "B" vessels, with higher rates announced for next week."

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive since our last, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Continues very quiet, including American at $160@$170 for undressed, and $275@$315 for dressed, ℔ ton; Jute at 5½c.@6c., gold, ℔ lb.; Manilla, 11½c.@12c., gold, ℔ lb. Stock, 671 bales American, with 65 tons and 12,357 bales foreign.

HIDES—The receipts at this port, week ending to-day, have been 43,814 Hides; sales, 44,800 Hides, the latter including 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23½ lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Montevideo Kips, 12 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 13,500 Dry Rio Grande, (part to arrive,) 20½@21½ lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; 500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21½@22 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry California, 22½ lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, (to arrive,) 21@21½ lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Central American, 20@22½ lbs., 18½@19c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 4,300 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., 22½c.@23½c. currency, as they run; 1,500 Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 22@23 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Wet Salted California, (to arrive,) 45 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 53 lbs., 12c., gold, selected; 500 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, 58 lbs., private terms; 4,800 City Slaughter, Steers, 60@70 lbs., 13½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 65,500, (same time last year, 137,900,) and 250 bales, as follows: 20,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25,600 Dry Montevideo; 3,500 Dry California; 1,000 Dry Curacoa; 5,000 Dry Mexican; 3,600 Dry Texas; 1,500 Dry Southern, &c.; 5,800 Dry Salted African; 250 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week ending to-day, Messrs. HULL & Co. review thus: There has been an active demand for Hemlock Sole, and large sales have been made at full prices, which, with light receipts from the tanneries, have materially reduced the stock. Prices are firm, but no higher; though for some choice tannages of B. A. Middle, 30c. is now asked. Oak Sole.—Sales have been large both of Side and Crop Leather, and prices are well supported. Bellies are in active request and light supply. Rough Leather.—A good demand for light weights while heavy averages are neglected. We quote Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c. Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at 90c.@97½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℔ bbl. Stock in yards, 55,229 bbls. Resin, 685 bbls. Turpentine, 3,668 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 3,239 bbls. Tar.

OILS—Continue very quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 38; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at $1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 16½c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@21½c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@31c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon. Stock in yard and on shipboard, 50,673 bbls. of all kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather limited request, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 25 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $27 10; $27@$27 25 for small lots of Old Mess; $23 50@$26 75 for new and old Prime Mess, and $23 25@$24 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet, but steady: sales equal to 150 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry-salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive to-day; 175 boxes were reported sold, part Staffordshire, at 15c. ℔ lb. Lard has been quiet at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tierces and bbls. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for prime Steam, ℔ lb. Beef is in rather more demand at $11@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$23 50 for Extra do.; and $9@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet, including New Prime Mess at $28@$29, and Indian Mess at $31@$33 ℔ tierce; sales, 65 tierces. Beef Hams have been in limited request to-day at $28@$31 for New, ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in very moderate demand at former rates.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℔ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins	38 @40
State half-firkin tubs, Extra, ℔ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℔ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State ℔ lb	38 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails ℔ lb	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ℔ lb	35 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℔ lb	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℔ lb	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℔ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ℔ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

RICE—Continues in limited demand, including Carolina at $9@$9 62, and Rangoon at $8 87@$9 12 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 125 tcs. Carolina and 6,450 bags cleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at very firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 875 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 116 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 47,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@13½c.; 32,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@20½c., and 24,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 370 bbls. at $1 05@$1 08, nearly all at $1 08 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, but has been quoted quite firm.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@51
Common and ¼	47@51
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@38
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	34@37
Spring Clip, A 1	27@35
Spring Clip, A 2	23@34
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@5c. ℔ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	40@48
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	42@45
Southern lime pulled	43@46
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, and rates have been quoted heavy. For Liverpool, there were taken 470 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7d. ℔ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 50 tierces Beef at 5s. ℔ tierce. For Glasgow, 1,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ℔ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 6s. ℔ tierce.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,331 34.

DRY GOODS.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
Will not open on SATURDAY,
but will then remove to
UNION-SQUARE,
to open their new store
ON MONDAY NEXT.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS, POPLINS, SERGES, ALPACAS,
and other Dress Goods.
No. 423 Broadway,
And No. 305 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING.
A full assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, White Goods, Linen Handkerchiefs, Corsets, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!
CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 64, 66, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES—No. 38 Duane-st. } New-York. No. 752 Broadway } Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO CALL AND LOOK AT THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF RICH FURS, NOW OFFERED AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION.
J. R. TERRY,
NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE AND NO. 409 BROADWAY.

KENTUCKY JEANS.
Mildewed and Spotted Jeans and Cotton and Woolen Goods restored to original colors by JAMES MARTIN & CO., 113 Chestnut-st., Phila.

KID GLOVES.
We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear; doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—NORTH WINDOW, "Bull Run" gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 397 Broadway. Just reopened. Dollar bows, 50 cents.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AT $10. LADIES' Hats, Sailor Hats, Grecian-Bend Hats, Children's Hats, new styles; Frames, Feathers and Flowers; Mourning Bonnets. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

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DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d day of November. By order. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid on the 10th November next. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

CHARLES HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED, opposite the Tammany Hall, 14th-st. Thirty boarders in the house. The bar will nearly pay the rent. The rent must be paid monthly in advance, with undoubted security. Apply at the office.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD.
A reward of $1,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and conviction of the parties who attempted to rob the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, and to murder its janitor and his wife, on Tuesday, Nov. 3.
A. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper; $3 a year.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Lambele, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
METAMORA. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Cornier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Crocker, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
AFTER DARK. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
LECTURE BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. Subject: "A Struggle for Life."

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "HOME, SWEET HOME."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Parliament is to be dissolved on the 11th inst., and new elections will be ordered to commence on the 16th. The new Parliament, it is reported, will be summoned to assemble on the 9th of December, when the policy of the Government on the questions at issue will be announced. It is expected that Right Hon. John Evelyn Dennison will be elected Speaker. The proceedings of Parliament will be such, it is believed, as to force the Premier to tender his resignation by the 21st, and the holiday adjournment will then give ample opportunity for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Mr. John Bright was publicly received in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, by the Lord Provost and members of the City Council.

The claim of the women of Edinburgh to the right of franchise has been disallowed by the Court of Sessions of that city, on a final appeal.

Gen. Dulce, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, has been delayed at Madrid by sickness. He is instructed to provide for the election of Deputies in the island, to liberalize the Government there, and to divide the island into three provinces. Olozaga has issued a proclamation declaring that a monarchial form of government is necessary to secure the welfare of Spain. The Republic of Mexico is to be recognized by the Provisional Government.

The Prussian Diet was formally opened yesterday by King William, who made the customary opening speech from the throne. He declared that existing general desire for peace would insure it, and should put an end to all fears on that head.

GENERAL.

A German named Rauch rode to the polls in Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, in a wagon furnished by the Democratic Committee. When he arrived he voted a Republican ticket. A crowd of about fifty Democratic roughs thereupon set upon him and beat him seriously. In self-defence he stabbed two of them with a pocket-knife, inflicting painful but not dangerous wounds. He was then permitted to depart.

The polling at Pittsfield, N. H., on Tuesday, was broken up by a Democratic mob, and the ballot-box was destroyed by prominent men of that party.

During the election in Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday, a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro, which occasioned great excitement and almost a riot. During the trouble Albert Ruffin, a Deputy Sheriff, and a negro were killed. There was also considerable difficulty at the polls in Ogeechee during the day, between the negroes and the whites, but no lives were lost. Samuel S. Law, a special policeman, was killed near Savannah. These are the only outrages reported as having occurred in Georgia on Tuesday.

Four murders are reported as having been committed in Kentucky last week. On Wednesday night William Johnson, a resident of Jessamine County, while on his way home was shot dead by a concealed assassin. On Thursday night Miss Hill, a young school-teacher at Bryantsville, was shot and instantly killed by a young man named Grimes, a suitor whom she had rejected. On the same night two horse-thieves confined in jail at Nicholasville, were taken from jail by "Regulators," and hanged. One of them had served a term in the Penitentiary for previous offences.

A bold attempt was made on Monday to rob the George Washington Bank at Corning, in this State. While a boy was temporarily alone in the bank, a man entered and said he was a United States Marshal, and was about to take possession of the bank for issuing counterfeit notes. He took a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and put them upon the wrists of the boy, who was nearly paralyzed by fear. The boy began to scream for help, which frightened the thief, and he released him. He then told the boy to go with him and find the Cashier, and while they were looking for him at the depot the thief escaped.

Giles James and George James, of Apponaug, R. I., father and brother to Charles James, who was hanged at Worcester, Mass., in September, have been arrested for burglary, various packages of dry goods having been found concealed about their house and barn.

On the night of October 28 the store of Brown, Thomson & Co., in Hartford, was robbed of a large quantity of silks. Yesterday two of the robbers were arrested at Meriden with the goods in their possession. They had concealed the goods after the robbery, and yesterday had attempted to escape with them during the election excitement. They had accordingly stolen a horse and wagon, and driven with the silks to Meriden, and having abandoned the horse and wagon, were about to depart on the cars when they were taken into custody.

All the public officials of Rockland, Me., are running away. The City Marshal, City Clerk, City Physician and one of the Assessors are all missing.

Sarah Barber, daughter of William C. Barber, of Benson, Conn., left her bed, a few nights since, after retiring in usual health, and has not been heard from since. She was not missed by the family until the next morning.

Minnesota has just been having its customary Indian Summer storm. A St. Paul paper says that for thirty hours it rained, thundered, lightened and blew, without the slightest intermission, and then, as a slight variation, it snowed, "blowed," "lightened" and rained, with occasionally a growling report from the upper regions. Land slides occurred upon some of the railroads, and some of the trains were considerably delayed.

Rev. W. F. P. Noble, of Pennsylvania, has just recovered a verdict for $15,350 in the Lancaster County Court, against A. W. Russell, Edwin and James M. Clark and others, in an action for damages. The plaintiff, in 1854, was induced to purchase the right of a patent flour-mill for Illinois, which mill proved to be practically worthless, the sum paid the defendants being $10,000.

A topographical survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg is now being made by Lieut. W. H. Chase, of the Engineer Corps, under orders from the War Department.

An ambitious youth of twenty, residing near Greenwich, Conn., was recently married to a blushing widow of fifty, who is already the mother of seven children, one son of whom is several years older than his stepfather.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has refused to grant a new trial to Peter Phillips, who is under sentence of death in Richmond for the murder of his wife.

The catch of herring in Massachusetts Bay this season has never been equaled. One boat, with a crew of two men and five nets, caught in one night 50,000 herrings, and were obliged to call other boats to their assistance to get them ashore. The catch of halibut is also very large all along the coast.

The Supreme Court for Middlesex County, Mass., has rendered a verdict for $6,000 in favor of Samuel B. Stone, against the Boston and Worcester Railroad, for injuries sustained by him in being run over by their cars.

It is reported that the old Bank of North Carolina is about to go into bankruptcy. Should it do so the State will lose $500,000 of its literary fund, and the University of North Carolina $125,000. Other funds, the property of widows, orphans, and charities, will also be lost. This bank was, at the close of the war, in a better condition than any other in the State.

When the result of the election in Massachusetts became known on Tuesday night, Gov. Bullock sent his staff officers to congratulate his successor elect, Hon. William Claflin.

The New-York Board of Education held its usual semi-monthly meeting last evening. Appropriations amounting to $3,240 were voted for work of various kinds upon school buildings. The Finance Committee submitted a statement of the School Fund for the year 1869, in which the expenses were estimated at $3,150,000, which is $225,897 76 less than the amount appropriated by the Legislature. The report was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Board of Supervisors, after which the Board adjourned for two weeks.

Cotton was active and firm yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions closed generally in favor of buyers, on a restricted business. Groceries in less request. Freights dull and drooping.

The General Result.

Everybody seems to be very well satisfied, on the whole, with the result of the election. The Democrats cared comparatively little for the Presidency, which they despaired of carrying immediately after the October elections; they are abundantly consoled for the defeat of Seymour by the success of Hoffman. All they have hoped or sought to do for the last month was to hold the State of New-York. This will give them a chance to reorganize their shattered party, and will make it certain that, whenever it shall again be reconstructed, the Democracy of this State, (meaning thereby the Tammany Ring,) will have the ascendency and control of its councils.

The Erie Railroad is a tool in the hands of the Ring already, and its money and direction are used remorselessly to augment its political power and swell the personal fortunes of its individual members. The patronage and general influence of the Executive branch of the State Government will be in the same hands, and used for the same ends. And whenever the Democratic Party shall again enter the field, it will be rather to confirm the power and advance the fortunes of the Tammany Ring, than to build up and strengthen the Democracy as one of the great political parties of the country. The Ring is at last supreme in the party councils of the nation, and bids fair to extend over the State and Union the same sway it has wielded so long over the affairs and interests of this City.

Tammany has played its game with adroitness and success. By dictating the platform and the candidates it destroyed all chances of a national success; and by bending all its efforts to elect Hoffman, it secured all the advantage of such success as the party might achieve, to itself. Its rejoicings over the result confirm the charges of treachery to the party which have been so lavishly heaped on the Ring by the leading organs of the Democracy outside the State. The *National Intelligencer*, which has been conspicuous for its plain-speaking on this subject, will find all its denunciations of the Tammany wire-pullers fully confirmed by the result of their labors.

This election, unless we are mistaken, will put an end to the Democratic Party as at present organized. That party can never again rally on a platform of sympathy with the secession movement. It will be forced to do now, what its wisest and most patriotic members tried to have it do last July—*accept the results of the war* and make them the starting point in any new political crusade.

The reconstruction measures will now have a fair trial. If they work well and promote harmony and prosperity in the Southern States, they will enter into the fixed policy of those States and become part of their fundamental laws. If not, they will be amended, repealed or replaced by others which will answer the purpose better. Those Southern States, which have resumed their practical relations with the General Government, have now complete control of their own affairs,—as fully and in the same sense as the other States within the Union. The people of the South have no longer any motive for the disorder and violence which prevailed before the election. They can gain nothing, and they may lose much, by continuing it longer. Their alliance with the Democratic Party of the North can no longer be of any service to them; the party is without present power or future hope. If the South is not incapable of profiting by disaster and learning wisdom by experience, it will await hopefully the advent of Grant's administration, and will give it such support as its practical character may show that it deserves.

The Oppressed South.

Where now is the oppressed South? Where the evidence of that despotic and all-pervading military rule which in Democratic mouths is associated with reconstruction? Where the proof of that flagrant interference with the self-governing rights of States which has been charged against Congress and the Republican Party?

What, too, has become of the negro supremacy which has been one of the bugaboos of the campaign? What token is there of the ruthless disfranchisement of whites, or the intolerable mastery of the blacks, which are conspicuous counts in the Democratic indictment? What exemplification has Tuesday furnished of the helplessness to which the Southern whites have pretended to be reduced, or of the despondency with which they are alleged to be afflicted?

These and many other inquiries of the same sort are satisfactorily answered by the events of Tuesday. The whole Democratic argument respecting reconstruction, and the falsehoods invented to give it plausibility, vanish before the light of simple truth. Reconstruction is not despotism. Reconstruction is not negro supremacy. The States restored to the Union have shown themselves as free as New-York. They have held elections with a diversity of results which demonstrates the absence of outside controlling authority. They have exhibited themselves as masters of their own affairs, with not a vestige of Congressional tyranny or the semblance of military rule. One-half is claimed for Grant, the other half for Seymour.

The only despotism of which we find any trace is that despotism of fraud with which, in other guises, New-Yorkers are familiar. In Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, the Democratic whites conspired to prevent a free election. Their success, whatever it amounts to, is attributable to violence and knavery. In Louisiana, especially, Democratic tactics attained full development. By a system of intimidation and assassination—by armed organizations and systematic lawlessness—the Democratic minority have carried the State. Republican voters were not permitted near the polls, and thousands were thus disfranchised. By no other means could the Democratic ticket have been sustained in the State. The same plan was pursued in Georgia, though in a modified form. The only tyranny, therefore, from which the reconstructed States have suffered in this election is the tyranny of a Democratic minority, acting in defiance of law and order.

In North and South Carolina, where the Republicans have triumphed, order and freedom were maintained. The local laws, enacted by Republicans, confer the franchise on all, and all voted without hindrance or disturbance.

The South, then, suffers no injustice, no oppresson, no wrong at the hands of Republicans. It is freer—more truly self-governing—than at any period of its history. The exceptional instances of tyranny proceed exclusively from the Democratic whites—black and white Republicans being alike the sufferers. The advent of Grant to the Presidency, and the supremacy of law and liberty which will be guaranteed by harmony between the Executive and Congress, will render a repetition of the Louisiana outrages dangerous if not impossible.

Politico-Pastoral—That Deerfield Farm.

Few things in modern literature are more touching than Gov. Seymour's late tribute to the delightful pleasures of his dear Deerfield farm. Horace on his Sabine acres, feeding upon beans and bacon, and listening to the old-womanish tales of neighbor Cervius—the picture is not more charming than that of Seymour enjoying the rural beauties, tranquil life and innocent diversions of his loved (and not lost) country home.

So touching, indeed, was his recent appeal for continued seclusion from the world's busy cares, the arts of trade, the tricks of politics, the muck of party chicanery, that the people *consented*—yes, they have given him what he has asked. For Grant the chair of State; for Seymour, the rustic seat—this is poetical justice.

That wise, clerical philosopher, Rev. Homer Wilbur, pastor of the First Church in Jaalam, likens every Presidential aspirant to a Cincinnatus, returning to his plow with a goodly-sized branch of willow in his hand—"figuratively returning, however, to a figurative plow, and from no profound affection for that honored implement of husbandry, but in order to be gracefully summoned therefrom to more congenial labors." The same reverend teacher assures us that this comedy is regularly played on the Presidential stage, once in four years. An humble cottage, (if built of logs, the better,) forms the Arcadian back-ground of the stage. This rustic paradise is labeled Ashland, Jaalam, North Bend, Marshfield, Kinderhook, or Baton Rouge, [shall we not now add Deerfield, O departed Wilbur?] as occasion demands. Before the door stands a something with one handle (the other painted in proper perspective,) which represents, in happy ideal vagueness, the plow. To this the defeated candidate rushes with delirious joy, welcomed as a father by appropriate groups of happy laborers, or from it the successful one is torn with difficulty, sustained alone by a noble sense of public duty. The spectacle of Mr. Seymour rushing with "delirious joy" to his own domestic acres, will, let us hope, console the people for losing him at Washington.

Curiously enough, the precise "comedy" just spoken of was repeated in 1868 for the public benefit, as it had been so many years before. The *World* musically sang political pastorals on Seymour; the illustrious plowman himself discoursed before agricultural societies and acknowledged the receipt of monster watermelons from the South; he piped on his gentle oat the delights of rural life; his early speeches were prose bucolics; his agrestic muse flagged not to sing the virtues of tranquil retirement. "O," he exclaimed, in language borrowed to express his emotion, "O, enchanting employment! I begin now to think all time lost that is not employed in farming." And he added in his own language his conviction that "virtue, health and happiness are best promoted by cultivating a love of nature." Meanwhile, the print-shops bore effigies of "Seymour at Home," surrounded by implements useful in agriculture, and "Seymour as Sportsman," wherein he was ruddy, hearty, covered with leather straps, overloaded with game-bags, shot-pouches and double-barreled guns, and up to the knees in slain birds and faithful hounds.

So, then, the "comedy," nay, the drama, is ended for 1868, and, as the curtain falls, the audience separates with the feeling that justice has been done to all parties. Grant, a rough and ready soldier, takes the arduous helm of State. What would Seymour have done there? If of his nomination he was fain to say, "Tilden, this is terrible," pray, what would he have felt on his election. In place of being "overcome for several minutes," he would surely have been prostrated through four years. Far better to put our imperturbable Grant in the hard duties of the Presidency.

And now, too, we may all enjoy, irrespective of party, the portraits in the shop windows of "Seymour the Sportsman," and "Seymour at Home." We shall now feel this exhibition to be a reality, not an electioneering device. True, Utica is "pent-up," but to the genuine lover of nature, to the true disciple of Izaak Walton, the "whole boundless continent" is open. While Grant is sore vexed with the cares of State, his happier rival may measure prize squashes, or sit in quiet under the shadow of great elms, or ring his hunting horn through the woods, or stray by "flowery fields and shadowed waters," in a life as enviable as that pictured in Sidney's "Arcadia."

The West Repudiates Repudiation.

The financial policy of the Democratic Party was dictated by the supporters of Pendleton, and ratified by the Convention, with the avowed purpose of conciliating the West. It was contended that the Western States were almost a unit in favor of the taxation of bonds, the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks, and an inflation of the currency to render that step practicable. When the party made these measures leading features of its platform, the whole West was claimed for Seymour. Pendleton became one of the great guns of the campaign—everywhere expounding his nostrum, and urging its profitableness to the Western people. Seymour himself, in his memorable and melancholy pilgrimage, gave special prominence to the same subject. A New-Yorker, he attempted to raise a sensational issue against his State. He denounced the bondholders, advocated inflation, and did his best to justify the scheme of spoliation propounded by his party. Down to the last, he evidently cherished the opinion that the West separated itself from other parts of the Union on financial questions, and was prepared to sanction robbery and repudiation as a short and easy mode of lightening its burden.

Tuesday's work has forever dispelled these delusions. The entire West has gone solidly against the principles and policy of the Democracy. Of all the States which were alleged to be adherents of the greenback doctrine, not one has sustained it at the polls. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska—all have repudiated the repudiators and taken positions under the Republican banner. They have spurned the temptation and sent the tempter into a dishonored retirement. They have declared that the interest and honor of the Republic are one, and that that party is not worthy of trust which, to gain power, was willing to destroy the public credit and inflict upon industry the curse of an irredeemable currency.

Six months ago the greenback theory looked formidable. Pendleton and his party dogmatized as though they were a power in the land. The great West was at their back, it was said, and would make sure of victory. To-day, the theory is exploded; the party and its nominees are defeated and disgraced; and the West stands, compact and earnest, on the side of Grant and national honesty.

American Credit—A Better Prospect.

The reason that the credit of this Government is lower in the markets of the world than the credit of any other respectable Government, lies in the simple fact that there has been a want of confidence in the solvency and good faith of our Government.

Our Government securities are the best investment of the kind now existing in the European market. Drawing six per cent. gold interest, and resting on the broadest basis of national wealth and public revenue, they ought to be at the top of the list, instead of being down among those of poor and half bankrupt Governments.

When our bonds were issued during the war, we could not expect them to bring high prices abroad; for, throughout the world, there was a wide-spread want of faith in the triumph and durability of our Government. When the war was over, and the strength of the Government had been demonstrated, they rose greatly in value, and bade fair to advance steadily till they approached par.

But just about the time that the debt was being got into good and simple shape for valuable, profitable and permanent investment, demagogues began to get up schemes calculated to shake belief in the faithful intent of the nation, and consequently calculated to injure the public credit. We had threats of something like repudition, and we had politicians putting forward sharp schemes of financial trickery. The West was said to be disaffected toward the public faith. The Democracy came out for a plan that involved a breach of the public faith. And one or two men who were anxious for prominence in the Republican Party, determined to try their fortunes by taking similar ground.

These things, following after the war, prevented the legitimate growth of confidence abroad. They prevented many capitalists and small investors from becoming owners of our bonds. They prevented that advance in their value which was needed to give them their proper position in the world's markets.

The election of Grant and the overwhelming triumph of the Republican Party puts an end to all the schemes of financial dishonesty and trickery which have heretofore damaged us. At Chicago the party was squarely planted on the principle of honesty. This was the strong point in the platform. It was made a leading issue during the campaign. There is no misunderstanding about it. The people, by an overwhelming majority, have indorsed it. Grant's election makes it certain, and Grant's administration will make it effective. Congress, at its next session, will be outspoken and assured on the subject. And the idea of repudiation, in any form or shape, will be looked on as a remnant of the rebellion, and dealt with as a public enemy. We have no doubt that Congress will take such action on this vital subject, as will leave no ground for cavil or dispute.

Under these circumstances, we may henceforth look for a continued advance in American credit abroad. We may look for our bonds approximating in value those of England. We may look for them going even higher, for the interest is twice as great, and the security we offer equally good.

By this advance we will be helped on toward specie payments here, and the country will be in many ways benefited.

Demoralized as well as Defeated.

To the defeat of the Democratic Party is superadded its demoralization. The circumstances under which it entered upon the contest indicated internal trouble of no common character. There were the extremists and the moderates—those who realized the hopelessness of the Democratic cause unless strengthened by accessions, and those who were resolved to maintain unchanged the attitude preserved by the party during the war. It was a struggle between the friends of a compromise nominee on a conciliatory platform and the friends of the Copperhead-rebel programme revealed in the Blair letter. Cowardice and treachery made the moderates easy victims. The extremists carried the day. And the party presented itself before the country carrying pro-rebel colors, with a policy which no supporter of the war for the Union could honestly approve.

The antagonism developed itself afresh during the progress of the canvass. The old rebel spirit asserted its title to the control of the party with a recklessness which alarmed the Northern managers. They protested, but in vain. They tried to explain away the Blair letter and the nullification clauses of the platform, without effect. Then came the extraordinary proposal to save the party by throwing overboard Seymour and Blair, and the nomination of other candidates, to give the party a chance of securing for itself a future. The proposal was scouted; its authors were denounced as traitors to the party they profess to serve; and the Democracy went into the final fight under the flag inscribed by the New-York Convention.

The quarrel now is touching the responsibility. The moderates, who originally favored Chase, and subsequently recommended Seymour and Blair to perform hari-kari for the benefit of their friends, hold the extremists, in a large degree, accountable for the overwhelming defeat now experienced. They assail Tammany and the Belmont Committee, and confess that the party must be given over to the dogs if it fail to mend its ways. The extremists, on the other hand, complain of faithlessness, duplicity and corruption on the part of the moderates, and insist that the Democracy cannot be saved until the venal element, represented by the *World*, be driven into the sea. The rupture is a pretty one, and the end is not yet.

MINOR TOPICS.

Senator Morgan and Congressman Schenck have published their opinion that no public exigency requires a session of Congress on the 10th inst.—the date to which adjournment was ordered at the day's session of last month. The opinion is perfectly sound. Congress will not come together, therefore, until the regular session in December.

Seymour's own town—the town of Deerfield—went against Seymour by a majority of *one*—though it was previously Democratic. Grant's own town—the town of Galena—was carried for Grant—though it was previously Democratic.

The rebellion was finally overthrown on Tuesday. It disappeared from the battle-field four years ago, but it still lurked around the corners of the Southern heart, not entirely hopeless of the future. It appeared by the speeches of Vance, Hampton and others that there was even some belief in its resurrection. But it is now defunct, sheeted, coffined, buried, rotted, and finally utterly damned.

The Cooper Institute should be filled to its utmost capacity to-night. Miss Anna Dickinson's lecture on the "Struggle for Life," is for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Association, which will receive the whole of the proceeds derived from the sale of tickets. When Miss Dickinson delivers political harangues or writes novels—when she attempts to discourse upon philosophy or love, she very quickly shows that she has mistaken her "mission" or her "function," and she easily shows how much she has to learn before she is able to penetrate their mysteries. But on such a theme as the "Struggle for Life"—a workingwoman's struggle for life—we should think she might speak with uncommon ability, fervor and pathos. The subject—she herself is not ashamed to say—is within the range of her own experience, and it certainly gives abundant scope for the display of her striking powers. And then, again, the cause in behalf of which she speaks is so excellent and so worthy that it ought to attract at least a thousand dollar house. Those who have never heard the oratory of Miss Dickinson could not have a more favorable opportunity for doing so.

Suppose Grant had been a talker like Seymour, and suppose he had taken to the stump like Seymour, what a spectacle of rival demagoguery we might have had in the country. Every sensible citizen must be glad that Grant's incapacity for oratory saved us the mortification of seeing two Presidential candidates traveling around and denouncing each other from place to place.

It is of the utmost importance to the politics and to the welfare of the country that the persons guilty of fraudulent voting, and the parties culpable for the registration and election frauds, should be punished for their violations of law. It is of the utmost consequence that no party be allowed to profit by frauds. It is of the utmost importance that this subject should not be allowed to fall to the ground after people are weary of talking about it at each succeeding election.

That devoted disciple of Izaac Walton, Mr. Genio C. Scott, was yesterday happy in the thought that though his friend, Mr. Seymour, was defeated as a candidate for the office of *President*, he still holds the office of *Fish Commissioner* of the State of New-York. All our readers may not be aware of the fact that this Commission was recently created by the Legislature, and Horatio Seymour, Robert B. Roosevelt and Seth Green were appointed Commissioners, with a salary (to be equally divided among the three) of one thousand dollars per annum. Seymour did not resign the office before the Presidential election, as he should have done.

Gen. Butler is naturally very much elated at his triumph in spite of the strong objections urged against him, and the machinery put in operation for his defeat. The vote for his antagonist, Dana, was smaller than even Dana's adversaries expected, while the majority for Butler was greater than even Butler's friends looked for. It is, therefore, settled that Butler will be in Congress during the first half of Grant's term. In one of his speeches just before the close of the campaign he warned Grant that if he (Grant) did not do so and so, Ben Butler would "give him enough to do to keep him busy." We have not the slightest doubt that Butler will find opportunity to make good his threats.

The Democracy of Louisiana and Georgia carried those States by scaring the colored Republican voters away from the polls. After the desperate schemes of the Confederate Democracy of Louisiana had been developed the colored people there wisely took the advice of their friends, to refrain from any attempt at voting; and, as a consequence, almost the entire vote of the State was Democratic. It is fortunate that Grant's majority is so large as to make the vote of these States of no importance in the general result, for it is certain that if it had so happened that the decision of the case was dependent upon their vote, its admission would have been refused by the Senate. Even as it is, however, the matter is of the highest interest, for if the old rebel element of the South intends to deprive the colored Republicans of the franchise by intimidation and force, there will have to be effective legislation to secure the supremacy of the laws passed by Congress.

On Tuesday a "private and strictly confidential" Democratic circular got into the papers, dated the 27th of October, at the "Rooms of the Democratic State Committee," and signed "S. J. Tilden, Chairman." It asked the parties to whom it was addressed to telegraph to Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, an estimate of the vote in their respective localities "at the minute of closing the polls, and not waiting for a count," and added the remark, "There is, of course, an important object to be attained." It looked very much as if the Democratic "counters" in this end of the State were anxious to know *how many votes were needed* to overcome the Republican majority in the interior—in order that the counting might be regulated accordingly; and we called on Mr. Tilden for an explanation of the circular. He has written a note to the *Post* declaring "that no such paper was ever written, signed, issued or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part." And he adds: "I have read it for the first time in your columns; but *I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil purpose* as you suspect." Mr. Tilden's denial of having signed or authorized the circular is, of course, conclusive on that point. What we should now like to know is whether "Mr. Tweed, Tammany Hall," received the early telegraphic estimates sought to be obtained through the unauthorized use of Mr. Tilden's name;—whether the *counting* was really held back in this City on any account, or for any purpose;—and whether in this or any other way the "important object" referred to in the circular was actually "attained." These matters must be cleared up.

It is some weeks since Grant remarked to a visitor, that "having been nominated to the Presidency, he was certainly anxious to be elected." The desire was natural and sensible, and has been gratified. Mr. Seymour, who was so reluctant to accept the Presidential nomination, that he repeatedly refused it in the most determined terms, must also have been gratified.

It is supposed that one object of the French Emperor in calling the *Corps Legislatif* earlier than usual, is to permit it to pass some of the liberal measures that the Emperor now finds necessary. We do not believe that France will forever remain peaceably subject to the most autocratic Government in Europe—Russia excepted.

Old times are changed, old manners gone. The future Prime Minister of England *stumps*. At Leigh, the other day, Mr. Gladstone spoke to the people, in an eager, talkative way, on the highest questions of State policy, and defended himself against the charges of a workingman, conveyed in a rather workmanlike set of rhymed stanzas. These he read out in a jocose manner, making his audience "laugh like a swarm of flies." He then "checked their mood" by an attack upon the *Quarterly Review*, which denounced Disraeli's *volte face* a year ago, and now cries him up,—and the *Review* is held to have the worst of it. All this is very significant of the change produced by the late reform. But more significant still, perhaps, was the spectacle of the expectant Prime Minister of England arguing, with a power of statesmanship and statistics, against the purblind and defective policy of Protestant Ascendency—and all this, not in the Parliament House, but in Committee of the Whole of an English Protestant crowd! When Prime Ministers come down among the people in that way, there need be little fear of any revolutionary outbreak in England.

Our elections have passed off good-humoredly enough, everything considered, and a variety of "good things" have contributed to the general effect. That angry Irishman in the Tenth Ward, who brought a door on his back "tin blocks" with his certificate of citizenship pasted too tenaciously upon it, and asked, "Will that please you?" and the careful Fatherlander who, finding he could not vote without showing his paper, brought in on his shoulder a huge walnut-framed picture with his certificate, his army discharge and his liquor license, all arranged within the plate glass—did more for the good humor and good order of the Ward than ten policemen. Another of these pleasantries deserves repetition. It was that of Gen. Cochrane, who said that the modern Augustus, (Belmont,) reversing the action of the elder Augustus, found New-York a democracy of Marble, and left it a democracy of Brick—a felicity that needs no italicizing, within the sound of Trinity bells, whatever may be thought of it in remote places.

England always has an eye to the main commercial chance, and her luck is as great as her energy. She is the first in the great commercial field just opened by the defeat of Lopez in Paraguay. The old despot of that country, anxious, it is said, for British protection and mediation, has given the Captain of the British gunboat *Lunet* permission to survey the Paraguay River, and of course establish mercantile agencies, for they are wise in England, and send a merchant steamer wherever a light-draught gunboat can explore or a missionary can penetrate. Lopez turned our surveying steamers and commercial agents out of this same river fourteen years ago. They ought to be back again. Where is the South Atlantic Squadron?

The Democracy of Barcelona were clamorous for Prim as President of Spain. When the forty-eight capital cities declared for a monarchy and Prim announced that he would rather be Spain's exile than her King, the Barcelonians expressed their decidedly democratic preferences by demanding that Espartero be made King. Barcelona is the chief manufacturing city of Spain—the Manchester of the country. It is full of life and energy, and of restless spirits continually demanding the most radical reforms, particularly high tariffs. When "the revolutionary honeymoon," as Napoleon calls the now existing harmony of all parties in Spain, is over, and the Cortez shall have declared for and named a King, disaffection and trouble may be expected to come from Barcelona, Alicante and such manufacturing and trading districts as eagerly evinced preferences for a Republic.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

This establishment was re-opened last evening after being closed for ten days. The Worrell sisters are again in possession, and will probably continue to "hold their own" now until their lease runs out. The drama of "Under the Gaslight" was the opening play, and it will be repeated all the week. It is revived with some very fine new scenery, and quite a capable cast; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Miss Rose Shewell, Miss Viola Crocker, appear in the leading parts. The theatre was quite full last evening, and the performance was very warmly received.

WOODS' THEATRE.

The English Burlesque Company still continue to appear in "Ixion." Whatever harrowing feelings the history of this person excited in the breasts of the ancient pagans, it has been productive of uncommon good spirits among us. Every night crowds may be seen bound for Woods' to see the mythological hero bound to the wheel, and to "sit at the gates of wisdom" as personified in the jocose *Minerva*, Miss Lydia Thompson. "Ixion" reveals to the feminine portion of the audience what husbands do when they manage to get away from their wives. *Venus* shows us what we missed by being born so long after the deities of the Olympics faded away and *Jove* (in the person of Miss Hoagland,) justifies the good taste of all who swear by him (or her.) Another farce has replaced the "Water Witch" that opened the entertainment last week. The new sketch is called "Did you ever send your Wife to Jersey?" It is a venerable and decrepit production born many years ago, and rechristened so as to claim the attention that is usually bestowed on new pieces. Its original name was "Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell?" It crossed the Atlantic once before under another *alias*; now it is a galvanized mummy, and not funny. But it makes little matter what precedes "Ixion," since that makes amends for everything.

BOWERY THEATRE.

"After Dark" was produced here last Monday with good scenery and careful attention to detail. If no accident happens to it it will have a good run. This is the piece which Boucicault made out of several other pieces, principally American, and which he had the cool impudence to send to America, in order to test the patience or pluck of the New-York author, from whom he stole the best scenes. It is not an uncommon thing for bad little boys to rob a neighbor's orchard, but it is rare that they will sit at his front door to enjoy the fruits of their thievery. The managers of the Bowery thinking, perhaps, that in theatrical as well as in love and war, all things are fair, have not scrupled to use the purloined goods themselves.

GRAND PARADE OF THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

The entire troupe of this establishment will, this morning, make another street parade. Leaving the Pavilion at 9 o'clock they will pass through Thirty-fourth-street to Ninth-avenue, up the avenue to Forty-fourth-street, and thence round through Tenth-avenue to the place of exhibition again.

WASHINGTON.

The Excitement over the Election—What is Thought of the Result in New-York—Election Day in the South—Report of the Paymaster-General.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The election excitement has visibly subsided, although the interest in Grant's majorities continues. The different newspaper offices in the city were thronged almost continually from sundown yesterday until a late hour to-night, with eager inquiries of both parties at first, and finally with the bright and satisfied faces of Republicans alone. The interest, from the first, centered in New-York, and as the returns were received fluctuatingly at first, the excitement reached a pitch equal to that exhibited in October. The chagrin of the Republicans, when they learned that the State had been kukluxed as fully as Louisiana, knew no bounds. Comparisons were made of the purity of elections in Democratic States, and it was generally agreed that the intimidation of Union voters in the South was fitly accompanied by the equal atrocities of ballot-stuffing in the North. To-night everything is quiet, and the Democrats are congratulating themselves that they have carried the New-York Legislature, which they predict will result in the election of Seymour to the Senate.

ELECTION DAY IN THE SOUTH.

The following dispatch from Gen. Meade was received at army headquarters to-day:

ATLANTA, GA., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Gen. Grant: So far as heard from the election in the several States in this department passed off quietly, with the exception of Augusta, where there was a disturbance requiring the interference of the military to suppress it, and a rencontre at Savannah, which was controlled and suppressed by the police without military intervention.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

No other official dispatches have been received from the South, from which it is inferred that there were no other disturbances to report. It is learned from private sources that the affairs in Augusta, commencing with a slight disturbance at the polls, finally resolved itself into a regular street riot, and the killing and wounding of a small number of blacks and whites. The appearance of the military put the rioters to flight and quiet was restored and maintained throughout the entire day. In Savannah the Police controlled and suppressed the disturbance by driving and keeping the blacks away from the polls.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Paymaster-General has made his annual report to the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. It cannot be published in full, nor can a complete abstract be made of its recommendations at present, but permission is given to print the following summary of the most important portions:

The Paymaster-General shows that his total disbursements for the year were as follows: To troops in service, $18,270,677 82; to troops mustered out, $2,198,994 13; for bounties, back pay, colored claimants, and dues to heirs of deceased officers and soldiers, $40,199,939 60; making an aggregate of $60,669,611 65. There are now fifty-nine regular Paymasters, and eighteen additional Paymasters, the latter of which will be discharged early in the coming year, the force of sixty regular Paymasters is none too large for the present army, and could not properly be reduced, even if the army were reduced, unless there were a corresponding number of military stations in the Indian country. The number of clerks in the Department last year was 124, present number 65, whose annual compensation amounts to $88,000. A reduction in the number to fifty-seven, and a slight increase in the pay of some of those retained, is recommended. The report treats, at some detail, of the difficulties in regularly paying troops in Alaska and on the frontier, forcibly states the objections to any change of system and says that, except where it was wholly impossible to do so, the periodical payments to the army have been made with great regularity. The most important part of the report is that which relates to the South. It shows that the whole amount appropriated, from first to last, by Congress, for reconstruction purposes, is $2,754,799 80; to which may be added, $11,457 57 received from fines, and making the sum of $2,766,257 37 as the entire amount that has ever been available for reconstruction. Of this there has been spent as follows: First District, Virginia, $260,980 83; Second District, North Carolina and South Carolina, $361,862 17; Third District, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, $320,879 04; Fourth District, Louisiana and Texas, $683,060 05; Fifth District, Mississippi and Arkansas, $634,632 93—making an aggregate expense to Oct. 3, 1868, of but $2,261,415 02. There remains, after deducting for Internal Revenue tax, the following amounts to the credit of the several districts: First, $83,597 60; Second, $189,206 74; Third, $50,694 90; Fourth, $53,686 50; Fifth, $91,040 72. Aggregate yet on hand and available, $467,626 46. This sum, the Paymaster-General believes, will cover all further reconstruction expenses, and he only asks that Congress will give the Secretary of War power to transfer the balance on hand from one district to another as they are needed. The concluding portion of the report is devoted to the subject of additional bounties, due under the act of July, 1866. The whole number of claims filed to Oct. 17, was 435,199, of which 387,091 have been paid; 32,403 rejected; remaining unsettled only 15,705; and of those unsettled, 8,047, or more than half, will be paid at once on presentation of the vouchers, leaving only 7,658 in the progress of settlement. The Paymaster-General General justly prides himself on the manner and expedition with which this business has been conducted. He has disbursed, under this law, $37,764,774 78. The claims of colored soldiers, heirs of deceased soldiers, and white soldiers who have lost their discharge papers, are settled by the Treasury Department. The aggregate sum disbursed for additional bounties, since the law was passed, somewhat exceeds $54,000. Gen. Brice alludes to the efforts of persons to get money on fraudulent papers, and says all sorts of criminal devices have been resorted to, none of which have been successful through any lapse of his Department. These fraudulent papers are held for such action looking to criminal prosecutions as may be deemed expedient. He suggests, in conclusion, that Congress fix March 4, 1869, as the date before which all claims for additional bounty must be presented, in order that business may be closed up before the end of the present fiscal year.

THE EELCTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

is the wildest enthusiasm. A pleasing feature of the celebration was that a Seymour and Blair Club came out with torches and joined in the procession, bearing a banner inscribed: "Let us be friends." They were given the head of the line and were received with tumultuous cheers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Republicans fired two hundred guns to-night in honor of the election.

The Radical View of the Result—The Programme of the Extreme Radicals.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self-defence. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States Government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered, in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of national education which shall be comprehensive, and at least co-extensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the re-assembling of Congress, is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union.

Such an amendment, if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States would, without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern men, and to enfranchise many thousands in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty-first Congress, but should be promptly acted upon and adopted by the Fortieth.

"Let us have peace" has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger before us is the assumption that the fact of GRANT's election in itself will insure "peace" at the South. Abolitionists, and those who have studied attentively Southern society, know better than this. While Southern Legislatures are permitted to perpetrate such high-handed outrages as the lawless expulsion of colored members, as in Georgia, without due punishment; if rebels are permitted to take seats in the House of Representatives, who come from districts wherein colored and white Republicans were practically excluded from the polls, "peace" cannot be realized. The negro is still the bone of contention, and until his manhood and political equality is everywhere recognized he will continue to be a disturbing element in our politics. Smarting under their political discomfiture, the Kuklux will still hold sway, especially if their treasonable Chief is permitted to remain in the White House till the 4th of March next. With the triumphant reëlection of Gen. BUTLER, and the well-known desire of most of the new Southern members for the revival of the measure, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and deposition of JOHNSON, by the beginning of the new year. With WADE even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as ROUSSEAU, STEEDMAN and Co., of New Orleans, replaced by SHERIDAN and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the Reconstruction laws properly revised and amended; with suffrage, and the right to hold office, vouchsafed to the negro everywhere, the nation may be well on the way toward "peace," having secured its essential conditions, before GRANT is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro is perpetuated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President. "Let us have peace," then, by promptly doing those things which make for peace.

The Feeling in this City.

The result of the election was, of course, everywhere the theme of conversation in this City yesterday. The morning papers were eagerly read, and the news of GRANT's election called forth expressions of delight or chagrin, according to the politics of the readers. The Republicans were, of course, jubilant. The great conflict had ended in a great victory for their chosen and invincible leader. Neither did the more sensible Democrats, beyond the unpleasant reflection that they were not on the winning side, find much to grumble about when they could bring themselves to consider calmly and dispassionately what had been accomplished by their opponents. All good citizens, now that the heat of the canvass is passed, must rejoice that the Sun of Peace has risen in the land not soon to set, unless GRANT fails in his undertakings, and he never did fail in any of them yet. All must feel that it would have been a disgrace to the nation for the hero who has saved the country in her hour of peril to be ignored in the days of her prosperity. But above all, the feeling everywhere pervades the community that there will be at the helm after the 4th of March next, a Captain who knows how to rule the storm, and with a steady hand to guide us safely between the Southern Sylla and the Northern Charybdis. We have a man of common sense and sterling integrity, often tried and never found wanting, for President, instead of a selfish politician seeking his own advancement and not his country's good; and this is something to be devoutly thankful for.

The record of New-York in the recent contest was commented upon warmly by those who feel most keenly the disgrace of the last blot that the Democratic Party has placed upon her escutcheon. While nearly all her loyal sisters have ranged themselves under the banner of the great Union leader, and feel his own great arm to-day, leaning upon them for support, she stands aloof and says: "I am on the side of WADE HAMPTON and Gen. FORREST. I rejoice in the murder of Union men by unrepentant rebels. I would keep the country in chaos, as it has been since LINCOLN fell and put SEYMOUR in a position where his sympathy for "The Lost Cause" may make itself felt. Many native-born New-Yorkers yesterday loudly expressed their regret that they had not been born in New-Jersey, or anywhere else than in the Empire State. Others insisted that New-York was all right if her voice could get a fair expression, and that when the fraudulent votes were counted out this would be found to be so. But when will this be? Will it occur while we have an elective Judiciary?

All day there was an anxiety among all classes of people to get later returns. The election of GRANT and COLFAX by an overwhelming majority was of course conceded on all hands, but after the combat was over it was pleasant to dwell upon the incidents in the fight. The killed and wounded in the skirmishes for minor offices were carefully counted, and there was a summing up of general results as the later news came in from the front, and, comparing of the event and the prediction. It was difficult to find any of either party who had not known all along that GRANT would be elected.

This City, as well as the nation at large, took its first step yesterday toward settling down, after the long-drawn preparations of the past four months and the decisive Presidential battle of yesterday. Merchants are shaping their trading policy, defeated politicians are seeking a legitimate outlet for their energies, and office-holders are cogitating plans for preserving their positions, or for opening a new career.

Democrats are divided in opinion upon the Administration of GRANT. A few rebels of Northern birth foretell a civil war through the entire Union; others confine their portents to the Southern States, and tremble at visions of irate blacks glaring premeditated slaughter. Others profess to contemplate a speedy despotism, and others, again, console themselves with the thought that GRANT is more of a Democrat than Republicans think he is, and will be most acceptably Conservative. The straight-out Anti-Slavery and Women's Rights people have but little faith in his Radicalism, and a prominent lady in the latter movement says that his advocates will find him "the biggest sell yet."

A general Democratic disgust is experienced at HOFFMAN's reduced majority, which was at first announced as 40,000, particularly as the Republicans assert that 25,000 illegal votes are reported to have been cast for him in this City alone, and threaten to contest the election before the Court of Appeals. For 15,000 of these they consider they have unquestionable proof, and can easily obtain evidence of the remainder. They are consequently hopeful upon this point, and everywhere jubilant upon the election of GRANT. Peace and prosperity at the South, and a firmly restored Union are confidently looked for.

The immense number of illegal votes deposited in this City at the election have undoubtedly carried the State for the Democratic candidates. Foreigners land in the City weekly, by thousands, who have left their homes, in many instances on account of the mislegislation and despotic land-laws of an aristocracy. Arriving here they are trapped by knaves who know their weakness, and being readily persuaded that the word "Democracy" means everything liberal and high-minded, are willing tools in the hands of such a clique as Rosenberg and Co. The lower classes sympathize with each other, and are as ready to fight for the supremacy of their nominees as they are to swallow the pills of political quackery. Probably three-fourths of a Democratic mob are unable to give a definition of their party, or to explain its principles. What logic and common sense fails in, trickery attempts to accomplish. The assertion is a grave one, and in the present instance is no less grave than graceless. Some thirty charges have been preferred against "respectable" individuals for forging and issuing naturalization papers, knowing them to be false. Commissioner Osborn, of the United States Court, disposed of twenty such cases; and he states that eight-tenths of those to whom the certificates of naturalization were issued, were induced to register for the Democratic Party and were ignorant of the illegality of the proceeding. There are at present four cases pending before Commissioners Betts and Osborn, where the parties accused are under examination. This goes to prove that the receptors of the papers would not have registered, were it not for the influence brought to bear on them by the leaders of the Democratic ring. Yesterday warrants were issued for several others accused of complicity in the movement; and during the day many gentlemen visited the office of the Commissioners preferring complaints. One gentleman stated in presence of the writer that six votes were registered for the Democratic candidates by persons who alleged that they resided at his own residence, which was false. In justice to many who have been beguiled, it may be mentioned that a large number of illegal voters have voluntarily appeared at the United States Commissioner's office and stated the particulars of their cases to the officials. It is not strange, then, that the Democrats of New-York City and of Jersey City are able to poll so large a majority, when they stoop to such unseemly means to accomplish it.

Arrests for Illegal Voting—A Large Number Taken Before Judge McCunn on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

At an early hour yesterday morning about thirty writs of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court, were made returnable at Chambers. We are credibly informed that these writs were issued by Judge McCunn on Tuesday evening, at the Tombs, where he held his Court. The following is the list of those arraigned in the Superior Court:

Patrick Hefferman, David Rowles, Joseph McEvoy, Samuel Fisher, John Corliss, Patrick Conley, John Hanna, Robert McGinnis, Jeremiah Mahoney, John Smith, *alias* Lagdon, Patrick Dwyer, Adolphus F. Smith, John Haley, James Atkinson, Frank Paley, Wm. Hughes, Jacob Bennett, John McNamara, Thos. Mulligan, John Sheehan, Joseph Grix, Michael Farrell, George Williams.

Besides these there were six or seven others brought up on *habeas corpus*, and their discharge asked on the same grounds as those above-named. The writs not having been returned as to these, we had no means of obtaining the names. The two batches of prisoners, however, belonged to that class of "repeaters" and other illegal voters who were arrested by the officials on election day, taken before Mr. Justice A. B. James, of the Supreme Court of this State, then holding his Chambers at the Metropolitan Hotel, and by him sent to the Tombs and locked up—mainly in default of bail. The prisoners were, as we have said, taken out of the Tombs at an early hour yesterday by virtue of these writs, marched down Centre-street, handcuffed and chained together by twos and by threes, and with much parade and formality taken up the outside staircase (there is no other means of getting to the Superior Court) to the room occupied by Judge McCunn for the purpose of holding Chambers.

Mr. W. F. Howe, as counsel for all the prisoners, asked, as a matter of right, that the Court should discharge them without delay. The first ground he assigned was that Judge James had signed his name to the commitments, simply "A. B. James, Justice of the Supreme Court," without indicating of what State or even of what district he was a judge.

Judge McCunn thought this was rather untenable ground, and if he, counsel, had any better reasons for asking for the discharge of the prisoners, he had better produce them.

Counsel thereupon stated that his strong point was that in several of the commitments certain charges were recited as having been made, but it was not stated that those charges were made under oath, or by whom they were made, or where the alleged offence was committed—that is to say, in what ward or election district the attempts to vote illegally were made. The statute, he said, was very imperative on the subject, and it must be followed strictly.

Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, who, in Mr. A. O. Hall's absence, represents that official in such cases, replied that the return which they had to make to these several writs was simply that the prisoners were held in custody by virtue of certain commitments issued on the 3d inst, by Judge James. He thought the practice in such cases had heretofore been to send them before the committing Magistrate, and he asked they might take the usual course. At all events he asked that the prisoners be remanded until the defects in the commitments could be corrected, if this Court should be of the opinion that they were defective.

Judge McCunn, among other things, stated that in his opinion the omission to recite that the charge was made under oath of the officer or other person making the charge, was fatal to the commitment. For the purpose, however, of obviating all misunderstanding, and in deference to Judge James, he would adjourn the cases until 4 o'clock P. M., and send an officer immediately to that Judge with a message requesting him to attend at the Superior Court Chambers at that hour. Meantime he would accept bail in the sum of $250 from all the prisoners who were prepared to give it, for their appearance in court at that hour. He made this suggestion so that they should not be dragged back to the Tombs chained like dogs.

Martin Trisner, who gave his residence as No. 337 East Thirty-fifth-street, and qualified as to the requisite amount of real estate, entered into an undertaking in the sum of $250 for the appearance in court at 4 P. M. of each one of the prisoners, and they were accordingly discharged from custody.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Judge McCunn again took his seat upon the bench. The Court-room was well filled with prisoners, witnesses and idle spectators.

Judge McCunn—Where is the officer I sent for Judge James?

A Voice—Mr. Ryan is the officer you sent.

Officer Ryan reported that Judge James had left town.

Mr. Blunt—I don't know, of course, for what purpose an officer was sent for Judge James. There must have been some motive. But in looking around the room I see the prisoners are here; also, a large number of witnesses. We shall evidently occupy considerable time in the examination of witnesses, and I move we commence immediately.

Mr. Howe, for the prisoners, objected. He said there were about twenty of these prisoners (he would not speak of those who had been held) who were in a very singular and false position. There were six Police Magistrates in this City, six Judges of this (Superior) Court, five of the Supreme Court and three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this City who were legally entitled to hear complaints for voting or attempting to vote illegally on Tuesday. Instead, however, of getting some one or more of these Judges, certain parties had seen fit to send away to Ogdensburg, the extreme northern limit of the State, and transport hither a person whom he characterized as an interloper. It was illegal, and ought not to be submitted to. But Judge James has gone home now, after having done the work he came hither to do? What would the Court do under the circumstances? The sixth section of the Constitution of this State was cited by counsel—also some of the rules of the Supreme Court. He contended that before this Court could hold that the commitments of Judge James were of any validity, it must appear that Judge James came here on the invitation of the Presiding Judge of this district for the purpose of holding a regular Circuit or Special Term. Until that was shown his commitments were worth no more than blank paper. The commitments do not even recite that the offences charged were committed in this City or State.

Mr. Blunt, in reply, said that he still thought it was the duty of the Court to give them an examination. If, however, said he, Judge James chooses to commit these persons, and then leave town in this way, I do not see what further can be done.

Judge McCunn, at this point in the discussion, interrupted by saying that he did not wish to hear anything further. He would render his decision to-morrow, (Thursday.)

The court-room was then suddenly vacated—prisoners, witnesses, and spectators going out in a body. Judge McCunn, during the discussion, took occasion to characterize these proceedings of Judge James as the most extraordinary of any that had come under his notice in all his judicial career. He would not say officially that Judge James had acted as a political partisan, but he had conducted himself in a remarkable manner.

No one who was in the court-room when the crowd left can doubt what the decision of the Court will be to-day.

Election Items.

AN ASTOUNDING ELECTION FRAUD PREVENTED.

On Monday evening a man, who gave his name as William Center, called at nearly all the hotels and lodging-houses in Hoboken, and engaged all the vacant rooms for expected guests. Thirty rooms were taken and paid for at one place, twenty at another, and a similar number at three or four other places, making in all about one hundred and fifty rooms which were engaged by the stranger. At about midnight his friends arrived by the ferry-boat from New-York—a rough and dangerous-looking set, who wore the air of men bent on mischief. The singular conduct of the man Center in engaging the rooms was made known to Capt. Donovan, of the Hoboken Police, and he set about detecting and exposing the fraud. Officers were stationed in disguise at the houses where rooms had been engaged, and when they came on their plans were soon learned. They proposed first to vote in Hoboken, and then to move on Jersey City, where they were to repeat their crime. By some means, however, the rascals came to suspect that they were found out, and before the morning of election day dawned they had quietly taken their departure.

THE POLICE OF JERSEY CITY AND THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

While the election was progressing on Tuesday quite a number of persons were arrested and sent to the station-house, charged with attempting to vote illegally. No arrest appears upon the books, and none of the arrested persons were locked up, Ald. Jordan, who was in charge throughout the day, steadily refusing, it is asserted, to do his duty in holding the criminals for trial.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Five persons, named Joseph Davis, Thomas Higgins, Felix Bradley, Dennis Garvey and Michael O'Neil, were arrested on Tuesday for "conspiring together to attempt to violate the Election law." They were charged with coming to Hoboken and Jersey City, in the company of about 150 others, with the object of voting at the polls. It was shown, at the examination before Recorder Martindale yesterday, that an agreement had been made in New-York for the party to come over to New-Jersey and vote for a certain candidate for Assembly, the sum to be paid them being $5 each. Garvey and O'Neil were held to bail, while the others were discharged.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club will hold a special meeting this evening, to consider the action proper to be taken in reference to the extensive naturalization and other frauds in the State election.

A SERENADE.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District assembled at the Reading-room, No. 464 Third-avenue, last evening, and, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded in a body to the residence of Mr. E. C. JOHNSON, No. 169 Madison-avenue, and tendered him the honors of a serenade. Mr. JOHNSON appeared and made an eloquent speech, congratulating the Republicans of the district, and especially the young men, on the success achieved mainly through their exertions.

The Grant and Colfax Club, of which Mr. E. C. JOHNSON is President and SAMUEL M. COX is Secretary, have achieved a great success, as evidenced by the votes cast for the Republican ticket on Tuesday.

A HUNDRED GUNS FOR GRANT.

The Boys in Blue, under the direction of Major-Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM and the several Marshals of Districts, fired a salute of 100 guns in Madison-square last evening. A large number of veterans were present, and all united in hearty cheers for the candidates whom they have so effectively and warmly supported.

Board of Education—The School Fund of 1869.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, President LARREMORE in the Chair.

It was resolved to close the Day and Evening Schools on the 26th inst., Thanksgiving Day. Sums aggregating to $3,240 were appropriated for the purchase of new boilers, and repairing Grammar School Building No. 12, in the Seventh Ward.

The Finance Committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted, Commissioners Allen, Brennan, Coop, Dupignac, Earing, Gray, Hall, Haly, Jasper, Larremore, Neilson, Patterson, Post, Small, Tooker, Vance, Warren, West—19.

To the Board of Education:

The Finance Committee herewith submit a statement of the School Fund for the year 1869, presenting a total, as authorized by the acts of the Legislature, of $3,375,897 76; and also an estimate of the sums that will be required for the purposes of common school instruction that year; the total of these is $3,150,000, leaving a balance of the amount authorized to be raised of $225,897 76 that will not be required. The amount of the fund for 1868 is $2,900,000, which will probably be slightly exceeded in the expenditure for the year by the needed appropriations for new buildings and repairs of buildings and the increase in the number of teachers, required by an increased attendance of pupils in the schools. The expenditure for the salaries of teachers in 1868, which exceed the anticipations which the Board and the Committee entertained when the appropriations for these and other purposes were made at the commencement of the year, by about $60,000; hence the proposed increased sum for these salaries for 1869 is given to cover the expenditure required by their present numbers, and for the salaries of the additional teachers which will be required for the usual increase of attendance and for the new schools recently authorized. This appropriates more than one-half the fund. Your Committee have also inserted the sum of $100,000 as an appropriation for a normal school building, believing that the time has arrived when the wants of the schools and a deference to the intelligent opinions of those most interested in public education imperatively demand that such a building, with its necessary paraphernalia, should be provided. A site, suitable in its location and size, is in the possession of the Board on Sixty-first-street, just west of Broadway, (purchased in 1864 for $13,000,) and, though far up town, as reckoned by streets, will be, in two or three years, as central a location as the Board can hope to obtain at a reasonable price, and will accommodate, as to distances and convenience of access, by rail, &c., by far the largest number of pupils likely to attend the school. Its surroundings will be unexceptionable, and a proper Normal school building erected there will not only be an ornament to the city, but will in all respects provide the means of properly educating the large number of pupils who will, without doubt, desire to avail themselves of its great advantages, as well as prove an inestimable benefit to our great common school system. The sum proposed for special appropriations, $450,000, is judged to be ample, and with proper economy, will be sufficient for the purchase of sites, the erection of school buildings, &c., for the year 1869, and the other items for current expenditures have all been carefully considered, and approximate, as near as can be now estimated from previous expenditures of the same class, to the sums that will be required for the purposes designated. Should the fund accounts of the present year indicate any of these estimates to be not closely made, they will necessarily be adjusted when presented to the Board in 1869. The usual resolution is annexed for adoption:

Resolved, That the annexed estimates be duly authenticated under the seal of the Board in duplicate, and submitted to the Board of Supervisors and to this Board of Finance Commissioners, as provided by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Committee, in conclusion, resolved to send to the Board of Supervisors the following statement:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
IN BOARD OF EDUCATION, November, 1868. }

To the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York:

In pursuance of the first subdivision of the third section of the act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, and the act amendatory of said act, passed April 9, 1867, the Board of Education hereby reports an estimate of the amount, over and above the sums specified in the fifteenth section of the first-named act, which will be required during the year 1869 for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction in said City, to be as follows:

Statement of the School Fund for 1869, made in pursuance of the first subdivision of the third section of the amended act relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, and the act amendatory of said act, passed April 9, 1867:

1. Amount from the State		$394,814 80
2. Loaned from the City and County		394,814 80
3. 1-20 of 1 per cent. on the taxable property of the City and County of New-York, $908,436,337		454,218 16
4. Ten dollars per capita on the whole number taught per official reports during the year ending 1st October, 1868, viz.:		
In the Ward Schools, Grammar and Primary Schools and Departments	$190,671	
In the Evening Schools	19,288	
In the Colored Schools	1,955	
In the Normal Schools	1,291—	213,205 00
Total		$1,457,052 76
For salaries of teachers in Ward Schools		1,700,000 00
For salaries of janitors in Ward Schools		85,000 00
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools, including fuel and gas for Ward and Evening Schools		215,000 00
For supplies through the Depository, of books, maps, slates, &c., &c.		185,000 00
For support of Evening Schools, salaries, &c.		110,000 00
For support of Normal Schools, salaries, &c.		20,000 00
For support of Colored Schools, salaries, &c.		50,000 00
For rents of school premises		40,000 00
For salaries of superintendents, clerks, &c., of Board of Education		65,000 00
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education, including shop accounts		60,000 00
For Corporate Schools, apportionment		70,000 00
For erecting a building for a Normal School		100,000 00
For purchasing, leasing, and procuring sites for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge, for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the school moneys made by the Board, and for such sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by this act		450,000 00
Making the total amount asked for		$3,150,000 00

The Board then adjourned until the 18th inst.

Marriage at Christ Church.

There is a church in Genoa dedicated to the Virgin. The interior is a blaze of gold, in which exquisite traceries of carmine and blue disport themselves in endless fantasies of grace. French tourists style it "L'Eglise Coquette." Christ Church, in the Fifth-avenue, follows this beauteous shrine at a distance of humble respect, but nevertheless excels all others of the City in its rich and varied glow of coloring. An assemblage of human beauty to which it was a fitting casket, densely crowded its pews and aisles last night, on the occasion of a marriage between Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT CROSS and Miss EMMA MATILDA ELDERD, the bridegroom being a grandson of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and the bride a daughter of Mr. HENRY ELDERD, of No. 8 East Forty-second-street. The groomsmen were Messrs. CHARLES S. PERRY, N. F. CROSS and FRANK F. LATHROP; the bridesmaids Miss ETHIE CROSS and the Misses WARD and SHERMAN. The ceremony was performed by Dr. F. C. EWER, according to Episcopal rites, and was undertoned throughout by an improvisation upon the organ. The bridal party entered the church to an andante movement of "The Girl I Left Behind me," an accompaniment not altogether apposite, and departed to the tones of a lively wedding march. The crowd was dense and extended to the porch. The bride was in white satin, with the usual white wreath and vail, the bridesmaids in white muslin, with extensive "paniers." The groomsmen wore the inevitable crow colored dress-coats, with black waistcoats and narrow black neckties. These are asserted to be the last agony for evening wear in masculine decoration.

A wedding reception was subsequently given at the house of the bride's father, at which dancing took place. During the festivities the newly-married couple departed upon a tour.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.—Last evening the house of Mr. LAWRENCE R. JEROME, No. 33 West Nineteenth-street, was entered by a sneak thief while the family were at dinner. Finding the upper part of the house entirely deserted, the thief made his way unobserved to the apartment of Mrs. JEROME, on the second floor, where he abstracted from a bureau drawer $500 in money and $1,500 in jewelry, with which he escaped. The case was reported to Police Headquarters, and Detective McDOUGAL was given the case, but has not yet succeeded in finding the thief or in recovering the property.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—P. Diez de Rivera, of the Spanish Legation, and Hon. J. T. Gardner, of Washington, are at the Brevoort House. Senator Charles Cole, of Washington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FIRE IN HESTER-STREET.—At 9:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the distillery of J. HOFFMAN, Nos. 102 and 104 Hester-street. The damage was $200, on which there was no insurance.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections and the Opening of the New Parliament—Personal.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Post* announces the following programme as *quasi* official: The dissolution of Parliament will take place on the 11th inst. All uncontested elections are to commence on the 16th, and contested elections in boroughs on the 17th, and in counties at a later date. The new Parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday, the 9th of December, when the Queen's speech will be delivered and the policy of the Ministry on the questions at issue announced. Right Hon. JOHN EVELYN DENNISON will be reelected Speaker. It is believed that the House will be ready to proceed to business by Monday, the 14th of December. The Opposition will probably move, as a test question, an amendment to the reply to the Queen's Speech, which the House will debate until Friday, the 18th, when it is supposed the motion will be carried by a large majority, and the House will adjourn until the following Monday. On the reassembling of the House, the Premier will announce his resignation and that of his colleagues in the Ministry. Mr. GLADSTONE will follow with a motion to adjourn over the holidays, to afford an opportunity for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Mr. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, arrived in London yesterday. He is the guest of Mr. WALTER, of the *Times*. He will also be entertained by GEORGE PEABODY and CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. John Bright in Edinburgh—Woman Suffrage.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT was publicly received here, yesterday, by the Lord Provost and members of the City Government, and presented with the freedom of the city. The Court of Sessions of Edinburgh, on a final appeal, has rendered a decision disallowing the claims of women to the right of franchise.

SPAIN.

Gen. Dulce's Instructions—Probable Recognition of Mexico.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Gen. DULCE delays his departure for Cuba on account of sickness. He takes out a decree providing for the elections of Deputies in the island. He is also instructed to carry into force measures to liberalize the administration of Cuba, to establish the liberty of the Press, divide the island into three provinces, and suppress unpopular institutions. Gen. CONTRERA has been appointed Captain-General of Porto Rico. OLOZAGA and his party have issued a manifesto, urging the necessity of maintaining a monarchical form of government in Spain. The Provisional Government has received many petitions for the abolition of slavery. It is positively asserted that the Government will now recognize the Mexican Republic.

Opposition to the Duke of Montpensier.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Gaulois* asserts that the members of the Provisional Government at Madrid are unanimous in their opposition to the Duke of Montpensier.

Customs Duties Abolished.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Provisional Government has abolished the customs duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, on all goods and materials intended for works of public utility.

The officers and men of the Spanish Navy have been placed on the same footing as to rank and pay as those of the army.

FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy to Visit France in January.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The *Patrie* to-day says Minister BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy will arrive in Paris in January. They will make propositions to open to foreign commerce ports on the interior waters of China; to have European Consuls stationed at all the great cities of the Empire, and to send Chinese Consuls to the principal cities of Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Opening of the Diet—Address from the Throne.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

King WILLIAM to-day opened the session of the Prussian Diet with a speech from the throne. He said new sources of revenue were needed to provide for the increased expenditures of the Kingdom. The relations of Prussia with all foreign Powers were satisfactory and friendly. He hoped that Spain would succeed in independently reconstituting her affairs on a basis which would render the future welfare of her people secure. The King concluded by declaring that the wishes of sovereigns and the popular craving for peace, would insure peace, and should remove those groundless fears of which advantage is too often taken by the enemies of peace.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Von Beust and the Schleswig Dispute.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

It is said that Baron VON BEUST urges a peaceful settlement of the Schleswig dispute.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Release of American Prisoners in Paraguay Demanded.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The report that American vessels of war had been sent up the Paraguay River to Asuncion, is confirmed. They have orders to demand the immediate release of members of the United States Legation held prisoners by the Paraguayans.

President SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Confederation, desires to assimilate the land laws of the country to those of the United States.

SAN DOMINGO.

Arrival of Santa Anna.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SANTA ANNA has arrived in San Domingo. He landed at Puerto Plata, but had not decided whether to remain there or proceed to the capital.

HAYTI.

Bombardment of Jeremie—Hostility toward Americans.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Haytian war vessels *Petion* and *Salnave* (late *Maratanza*) have bombarded the port of Jeremie for three days. President SALNAVE commanded in person. The American, English and French Consuls demanded that time be allowed for the removal of the women and children, but their request was denied, and the bombardment was commenced without further notice. Many women and children were killed. All the houses of the city, including the Consular offices, were destroyed or badly injured. An attack was made on the town by the land forces of SALNAVE during the bombardment, but it failed. A British man-of-war is on the way to Jeremie to watch the proceedings of the Haytian fleet, and prevent violation of the rights of foreign residents, for which the Haytians show little respect. The excitement and indignation in Hayti against Americans is increasing. This hostility is caused in part by the fact that the Haytian Government was furnished with its war vessels by American shipowners, and that these vessels are manned by Americans who do not refuse to execute the cruel orders of SALNAVE.

It is expected that the bombardment of Jacmel will soon follow. That place is protected by batteries in which some good ordnance is mounted, and if attacked will make a resolute defence.

VENEZUELA.

Gen. Plaza President of Bolivia—Surrender of Gen. Sutherland.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The following intelligence has been received from Venezuela:

Gen. PLAZA had been elected President of Bolivar. Gen. MONAGAS was sick, having had a relapse of his recent illness, and his life was despaired of. The National Convention was discussing a decree to appoint an acting President. Gen. SUTHERLAND has agreed to surrender the three vessels of war remaining in his possession and to leave the country. It is reported that the two parties, the Godos and the Liberals, who united to overthrow President FALCON, are quarreling, and a serious breach is threatened.

GEORGIA.

Sensation Report from Savannah—Serious Trouble Anticipated.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The city has been perfectly quiet to-day. Two policemen were shot yesterday by the negroes; one is dead and the other dying. Large bodies of negroes are assembling in the Ogeechee and Louisville roads, evidently to march into the city. Persons living on those roads have been compelled to come into the city for protection. Persons residing in the country, who attempted to go home, have been ordered back by the negroes. An organized force of white men have gone outside the city to remain during the night and guard the approaches to the city.

Loan of the Bonds of Middlefield, Conn., to a new Railroad Enterprise.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

At a town meeting held to-day, attended by nearly every voter, the town of Middlefield unanimously voted to loan their bonds, to the amount of five per cent. of the grand levy of the town, to aid the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company.

Railroad Matters in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting to-day and adopted resolutions favoring a unity of the railroad lines of the State from the Atlantic to the West, and deploring the sale of the State's interest in any road whereby trade may be turned from Virginia. It was stated that an effort was being made in the interest of Baltimore to buy the State's interest in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads.

Gov. WELLS respited PHILIPS, who was to have been hanged on Friday next, for sixty days.

Quiet Restored in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The city is quiet. Leading citizens are acting with the military to preserve the peace. No further trouble is apprehended. The conduct of Major ST. ONGE and his command is highly commended. So far as heard from there were no disturbances in Georgia yesterday except at Savannah and Augusta.

THE TURF.

The Hoboken Fall Race Meeting—Beautiful Weather and Magnificent Racing—Red Dick Wins the Hurdle Race—Metairie the Dash Race and Lizzie Rogers the Mile-Heat Race.

A more lovely day for the opening day of the Hoboken Fall race meeting could not have been desired than was yesterday. The programme of sport was an attractive one, and combined with the beauty of the weather, it might have been anticipated that the attendance would have been large. Such, however, was not the case, for seemingly the patrons of racing, alike in the Empire City and in Hudson County, had not recovered from the excitement of the Presidential election sufficiently to be on hand, for the attendance was miserably small. Finer racing than was witnessed in every race throughout the day never took place, and while those absent may regret their inability to be present, those who were fortunate to behold it may justly congratulate themselves on having embraced the opportunity. The selection of the day after election was doubtless injudicious for the opening day of a Fall race meeting, more especially in the immediate vicinity of a great city like New-York, upon the patronage of whose residents it is chiefly dependent. The reaction, after the excitement of the great event of the previous day, is too great to afford any temptation or inducement for indulgence in the enjoyment of the sports of the turf. If Col. McDANIELS had fixed on to-day, instead of yesterday, for the first day of his meeting, we think he would have been far more successful than the result of yesterday's attendance showed. The management in every other respect was admirable, and the fine racing that took place gave unqualified satisfaction to every one present.

THE HURDLE RACE

had five entries, of which four started, *Morrissey* being the only absentee. The starters were Col. McDANIELS' two, *Red Dick* and *Ripley;* Col. TODD's *Harry Booth*, and Mr. R. WALDRON's *Underwood*. The latter is the horse that won the hurdle race at the last meeting at Jerome Park. *Harry Booth* is well known as a clever jumper, and *Red Dick* has before distinguished himself at this kind of work, having won a hurdle race at Jerome Park last Fall. *Ripley* is a new beginner, but he was only destined to play a subordinate part on this occasion, which was to make the running for his stable companion, *Red Dick*, with whom Col. McDANIELS declared his intention to win if possible. At the commencement of the pools-betting *Underwood* was as good a favorite as Col. McDANIELS' entry; *Harry Booth* being looked upon as having no earthly chance of winning, for he was currently reported lame. The party owning him played their game very fine, but they were destined to defeat. Before the start *Red Dick*, or rather Col. McDANIELS' entry, became such a favorite that the betting became $100 to $50 on his winning. *Ripley* and *Underwood* went off together when the drum was tapped, and the former knocked the first hurdle flat down as he went over, leaving the passage clear for *Red Dick* and *Harry Booth*, who were four lengths behind. It seemed as if *Ripley* and *Underwood* had singled themselves out for a racing match, for they kept head and head together over the second, third and fourth hurdles, and passed the stand locked, *Red Dick* four lengths behind, and *Harry Booth* at his quarters. The fifth hurdle was down, and therefore presented but little impediment to their progress; but on going round the turn *Red Dick* passed his horses and took the lead, jumping the next hurdle a length before *Underwood*, *Harry Booth* being third and *Ripley* whipping in. The seventh hurdle, near the half-mile pole, was cleared in the same order, and *Red Dick* still kept in the van until nearing the last hurdle, on attempting to jump which he suddenly stopped. But he had a consummate jockey on his back, in TOM LEE, who dashed the spurs up to the rowels into him, and compelled him to go over the hurdle. The dwelling after the leap, momentary as it was, enabled *Harry Booth* (who had swerved right across the track in face of *Underwood* before coming to the hurdle) to pass *Red Dick*, and it seemed as if the reported "lame 'un" was going to win the race. But LEE resolutely roused *Red Dick* with whip and spur, and, gamely responding, he quickly collared *Booth*, and, after a splendid finish, beat him on the post by a neck only. *Underwood* was third, a length behind, and *Ripley* last. Time—3:59.

FIRST RACE.—A Hurdle Race, with welter weights; two miles, over eight hurdles, for a premium of $400—$300 to first horse, $75 to second, and $25 to third.

Col. D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, by Lexington, out of Alabama, 5 years—Lee	1
Col. Henry W. Todd's b. h. Harry Booth, by Lexington, dam Blonde, 5 years—Roche	2
Mr. R. W. Waldron's b. h. Dr. Underwood, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes by Albion—Pepper	3
Col. D. McDaniels' b. h. Ripley, by Jeff Davis out of Neria by Boston, 5 years—Henry	4
Col. D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 4 years	dr.

Time—3:59.

THE MILE DASH,

for a purse of $250, had five entries, all of which started. These were *Jubal*, *Metairie*, *Uncle Vic* colt, (Mr. ECKERSON's entry,) and *Sarah B.* and *Morrissey*, from Col. McDANIELS' stable. Mr. ECKERSON's entry sold for $40; Col. McDANIELS', $42, and *Jubal*, $32. *Metairie* took the lead at the turn, but *Morrissey* quickly deprived him of it, and carried on the running at such a pace, that, if he could have maintained it, must have brought him home a winner. But dying away after passing the half-mile pole *Jubal* passed him, and challenging *Metairie*, took the lead from him at the homestretch turn. Unfortunately, little BROWN, the clever feather-weight jockey, was forced by the other horses running outside him to take the track where the ground was very heavy, and this lost him the race, for *Metarie*, on the good sound ground, again came upon *Jubal* as the latter labored in the deep mud, and, although the little game son of *Balrownie* struggled gamely, he was beat by three-quarters of a length, in 1:47¼.

SECOND RACE.—Premium $250; dash of a mile; $200 to first and $50 to second horse.

Mr. J. Eckerson's ch. c. Metairie, by Star Davis, dam Katonah, 4 years	1
Dr. J. W. Weldon's b. g. Jubal, by Balrownie, out of Julia by Glencoe, 4 years	2
Mr. J. Eckerson's ch. c. by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, 3 years	3
Col. D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., by Planet, out of Adelgisa by imp. Glencoe, 3 years	4
Col. D. McDaniels' b. c. Morrissey, by Breckinridge, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 4 years	5

Time—1:47¼.

THE MILE HEAT RACE

for a purse of $300, was contested solely by Col. McDANIELS' ch. f. *Lizzie Rogers* and Dr. WELDON's b. f. *Sleety*. The latter was the favorite at the start at $100 to $80, and after she won the first heat, which she did by a head only, $100 to $40 was current. She tired badly in the second heat, and *Lizzie Rogers* won it and the next very easily.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium, $300; $250 to first and $50 to second horse.

Col. D. McDaniels' ch. f. Lizzie Rogers, by Brother to Frank Allen, out of Jennie Rose by Glencoe, 3 years	2	1	1
Mr. J. Eckerson's b. f. Sleety, by Rogers, dam Angelina, by Albion, 4 years	1	2	2

Time, 1:50¾, 1:50, 1:51¼.

To-day one of the finest trots of the season comes off on the Union Course, Long Island, for a purse of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the six well-known fast and equally-matched horses, *Cora*, *Captain Gill*, *Fanny Sprague*, *Carroll*, *Richard Neagles* and *No Name*. It will be well worth witnessing now that the season is rapidly drawing to a close.

Card from Mr. Tilden.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last evening containing a circular to which my name is appended. I hasten to assure you that you will not lose your reputation as critics by assuming, on internal evidence, as you have correctly done, that no such paper was ever written, signed, issued or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns; but I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil purpose as you suspect. For myself, I refused, in 1844, to sign the famous "secret circular" relating to Texas, which is celebrated in the history of *Evening Post*, though I might have been tempted by the illustrious association in which I should have found myself. Neither before that nor since have I ever been concerned in any circular marked "secret," "confidential," or "private;" nor shall I be, unless I should adopt that device for the purpose of getting some valuable truth, disguised in such a form, secured a wide publicity in the *Evening Post* and all the Republican newspapers.

Very truly yours, S. J. TILDEN.

The Wooster-st. Fire—Another Card for Herring's Safe.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN: The Safe of your manufacture, HERRING's patent, which we purchased from you about three years ago, went through the fire on our premises last night, and, after twelve hours' exposure, has been taken from the ruins. The buildings we occupied, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, and five stories in height, exclusive of the basement, made a fierce and destructive fire; everything in the building was destroyed. We have just opened the Safe, and can testify to its fire-proof quality, as we find all our books, papers and money safe and unharmed by fire. We shall want another when we get a new place of business, and shall have none but your Champion.

J. & W. LYALL.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New-York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris, and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great international contest.

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Stock is large, new, and unrivaled for cheapness.

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We caution dealers and the public against all infringements of our patent, as we are fully determined to prosecute all such.

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Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

"VERMONT SPRING" WATER.—More wonderful cures. See pamphlets. J. F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, and SAXE & Co., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv't.*

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CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company have removed to their New Store, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

EICHELL—CHANDLER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, GEORGE W. EICHELL to MARY F. CHANDLER.

McCALL—STEINBRENNER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, by Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., RODOLPH P. McCALL to MARY M., daughter of the late F. W. Steinbrenner, of New-York.

OBERG—WILLARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 4, by Rev. D. Moore, Jr., Mr. FREDERIC J. OBERG to Miss ANNIE LOUISE, daughter of the late George P. Willard, of Hamilton, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, ELIZA TAINTOR, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Rufus L. Baker, of Windham, Conn.

BETTS.—At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, SAMUEL R. BETTS, formerly Judge of the U. S. District Court at New-York, in the 83d year of his age.

The interment will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The Harlem express train which leaves 26th-st. at 11 A. M. will stop at Woodlawn.

BURWELL.—On Friday, Oct. 30, after a lingering illness, SHELDON S. BURWELL, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 86 Orchard-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

CHRISTENSEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn, N. Y., GEORGE, infant child of Christian T. and Emmy L. Christensen.

DELANEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, after a protracted illness, RUTH DELANEY, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her son, James M. Biblet, No. 33 7th-st.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, of consumption, SARAH AGNES, wife of Charles A. Gardiner, aged 27 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral will take place at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

GREACEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, JANE RICHARDSON GREACEN, widow of John Greacen, late of the City of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GODFREY.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, CLARISSA W. GODFREY, daughter of Harriet E. and the late Edward Godfrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

LEE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, Mrs. CATHERINE LEE, in the 79th year of her age.

The remains will be taken for interment to Mamaroneck by the 9 A. M. train of the 5th inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

MANNING.—On Monday, Nov. 2, THOMAS S. MANNING, aged 55 years, native of Devon, England.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 500 7th-av., without further notice.

POTTS.—At Pottsville, on Friday, Oct. 30, in the 23d year of her age, LAURETTE EUSTIS, wife of Geo. C. Potts, and daughter of Alex. B. Eustis.

STANIFORD.—At the residence of her son, near New-Egypt, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 2, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. CATHERINE STANIFORD, widow of the late David Staniford, aged 66 years and 5 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Mrs. Savin, No. 128 East 12th-st.

TURNBULL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 4, JOHN TURNBULL, a native of Jedburgh, Scotland, aged 70 years.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 2 Nelson-place, opposite Mercer-st. Church.

YOUNGS.—At his country seat, near Goshen, Orange County, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, HENRY YOUNGS, of this City, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Friday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION—THE THREE REMEDIES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption when every other remedy fails.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This Tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice, when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organ a healthy tone, and cure liver complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The Sea-weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and healthy condition, improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of this medicine, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours, at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

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DR. DILLENBACK

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We particularly invite the attention of the afflicted to the following letter, presenting as it does one of the most powerful arguments in favor of inhalation when all other means have failed to bring relief:

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1864.

H. P. Dillenback M. D.:

DEAR SIR: The statement of my case is briefly as follows: I have been afflicted with chronic catarrh for many years. A disagreeable and very uncomfortable sensation produced by a constant discharge of mucus from my head into my throat, was to me a source of great annoyance. The mucous membrane of the nasal passages was so thickened and swollen for most of the time, that breathing through the nostrils was exceedingly difficult. Much of the time I suffered from hoarseness to such a degree that I could scarcely speak in an audible tone of voice. These symptoms were followed by great difficulty of breathing and paroxysms of coughing until many times I was completely exhausted. I will not attempt a further description of the years of suffering and anxiety I endured. Suffice it to say that by the use of your inhalations and other means employed, I soon found relief. My cough, catarrh, and asthma have been entirely cured, and I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and able to perform my duties as teacher in a public school with comfort and satisfaction. Accept my sincere thanks for your kindly interest in and skillful management of my case. Respectfully yours, MRS. L. P. WORKS.

Dr. DILLENBACK'S NEW WORK ON CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, &c., octavo vol., 336 pages, Colored Lithographs and Engravings, is for sale by WM. WOOD & CO., New-York; LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia. Price $3. Sent free on receipt of price.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, and on the same days in each successive week.

All letters of consultation or advice should be addressed to H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D., No. 3 Bullfinch-st., Boston.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
SPECIAL MEETING
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1868, to consider the action proper to be taken in reference to the extensive naturalization and other frauds in the State election.
By order. J. LANGDON WARD, Secretary.

REMEMBER THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA DICKINSON,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
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At Prices that will make them Pay 8 to 9 Per Cent.

Rochester City Water Bonds, 7 per ct., Jan. and July.
North Missouri R. R. Bonds, 7 per ct., Jan. and July.
Dutchess and Col.R. R. B'ds, 7 per ct., Jan. and July.
Pac. and Mo. R. R.B'ds, 6 per ct., gold, Jan. and July.
Iron Mountain R. R. B'ds, 7 per ct., Feb. and Aug.
City Fort Wayne Bonds, 6 per cent., Feb. and Aug.
South Side R. R. Bonds, 7 per cent., March and Sept.
Clev. and Pitts. R.R. Bonds, 7 per cent., May and Nov.
Rockford, R. I. and St. L.R.R. Bonds, 7 per cent., gold, February and August.

FOR SALE.

G. COPELAND, NO. 72 WALL-ST.

SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 495, 549, 72?, 760, 769, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each.

According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay them on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company held this day, O. D. MILDEBERGER was unanimously elected Secretary of this Company.

Oct. 22, 1868. DWIGHT JOHNSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL and Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

$3,000 LOAN WANTED—TWO SUMS, $3,000 each, five years, 7 per cent., semi-annually, improved property, worth double. A line addressed "LOAN," Brooklyn Post Office, will receive attention.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION. —Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., No. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE TO THIS Company of $100,000 of its bonds, maturing in 1875, ex November interest, for account of sinking fund, will be received at this office until Nov. 10, inst., inclusive.

Holders of such bonds desiring to sell will please submit their offers in writing, stating amount, and whether registered or coupon, and minimum price.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

THEO. D. WARREN, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 28 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 50 feet in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniences, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.

For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 13 Charlton-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

CHARLTON-ST.—The valuable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot, No. 13 Charlton-st., north side; about 195 feet west of Macdougal-st. House 24.6x50 feet, in good order. Lot 24.6x100 feet.

For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Late clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania-av and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 42,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, Washington, D. C.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT richly-carved and gilt cabinet furniture. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, in the spacious stores, No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., (which they have rented expressly for this occasion,) superb black walnut drawing-room and library suites in crimson, gold, and green brocatel and reps; superb black walnut carved and gilt chamber suites, fine secretary bookcases, desks, sideboards and etagères, magnificent hall-racks, wardrobes, marble-top centre tables, washstands, rocking and dining chairs, extension tables, bedsteads, bureaus, and black walnut settees in gold and green brocatel. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, in which will be found the largest assortment offered at auction this season; all of the latest French styles, designs and patterns, and of superior workmanship. Catalogues at sale. Goods now on exhibition. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Park-place.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMMESE AMOUNT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Three rosewood pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, thirty or forty elegant carpets, twenty or thirty plain carpets, curtains and cornices, oil-paintings, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods, &c., &c., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, one of the largest sales of household furniture that has been offered this season, and the accumulation from thirty or forty families, or less—at any rate, you will think so when you see it. Also, a large amount of goods to pay storage and expenses of for more than two years. Catalogues early Friday morning.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY. FINE ARTS.

The large and elegant collection of high-class MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of A. D. Huyretter, Esq., is now open for FREE EXHIBITION, at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold at auction by MINER & BARKER on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 141 Liberty-st., genteel, new and second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also, at same time, clocks, bronzes, parians, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 98 Liberty-st., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn: good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, wardrobes, mirrors, blankets and comforters, glassware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves. Also rosewood pianos, &c.

EDWARD M. FROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS day, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, within the store, 1,080 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

R. FURMAN, Auctioneer, No. 125 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at owners' residences and at my salesroom weekly.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. J. MOUNT, Auctioneer.

BY WILMERDINGS & MOUNT. MONDAY, Nov. 9. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. LARGE SALE OF A BANKRUPT'S STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

By order of John G. Davis, assignee in bankruptcy of Brinckerhoff & Hoyt.

Consisting of linen handkerchiefs, printed border, foulard and fancy handkerchiefs, silk cravats, woolen and broche shawls, skirts, quilts, drapery muslins, linen goods, white linens, white goods in great variety, vail barege, dress goods of various descriptions, merinoes, mohair, lustres, alpacas, robes, marcellines, dress and black silks, corsets, woolen goods of all kinds, and piece goods generally contained in a jobber's stock.

Also, hosiery goods of all kinds; gloves, shirts, drawers, merino vests, furnishing goods in a large and great variety; shirt-fronts, collars, &c.

Also, buttons of all kinds; gimps, trimmings, hair-nets, ruffings, trillings, &c.

Also, ribbons of all kinds; galloons, bindings, velvet ribbons.

Also, laces, lace goods, edgings, insertings, valenciennes, &c.

Also, store and office implements.

Catalogues on the morning of sale.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, on MONDAY, Nov. 9, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:

10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
30,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer, Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1868, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, At 12 M., Under the direction of Thos. C. Fields, Esq., Referee, THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, STORE AND LOT, NO. 111 BOWERY.

Terms made known on day of sale.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J.—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots, at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C.R. R. of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 135 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet medallion carpets, white and gold fringed satin wind w cur ains, rich lace window curtains, carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold, silk brocatel suite, reception chairs in satin, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, bronze and ormolu eight-light chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, mantle clocks, china clocks and vases, cases stuffed birds, marble statuary.

DINING-ROOM.—Oak extension table, oak marble-top buffet, oak dining chairs in green leather.

BED-ROOMS.—Brussels carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, rosewood amoir-a-glace, gilt-frame oval mirrors, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rosewood marble-top hall stands, rosewood chairs to match, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom:

1ST-AV.—Two lots on west side of 1st-av., between 77th and 78th sts.

63D-ST.—Two lots on north side 63d-st., 155 feet west of 6th-av.

93D-ST.—One lot on south side, 227.8 east of 5th-av.

EAST 41ST-ST.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 324 East 41st-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.; is in splendid order.

119TH-ST.—Two-story frame house and five lots on south side of 119th-st., 310 feet west of 3d-av.; house contains the modern improvements: fruit trees and flowers in garden; 119th-st. is curbed, guttered and sewered.

67TH-ST.—One lot on north side of 67th-st., 100 feet east of Madison-av., 25x100.5.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. WATTS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry H. Watts, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1868.

o22-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN H. KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Owen H. Kelly, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1868.

o22-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McDONALD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John McDonald, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel P. Townsend, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by said bankrupt for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable in bankruptcy, and that the 20th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

o22-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRIER, EDWARD TRIER and PHILIPP ZELLENKA, composing the firm of TRIER BROS. & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Trier, Edward Trier and Philipp Zellenka, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1868.

JULIUS HOLZINGER, Assignee,

o29-law3wTh* No. 393 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DEMORIN LIBBY, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Demorin Libby, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.

ALEX. OSTRANDER, Assignee,

o22-law3wTh* No. 1 Park-place, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HAYMAN LEOPOLD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL S. WANDELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of November, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of IVERSON W. KNAPP, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HARLEY, bankrupt—No. 1,448.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Harley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER H. DIAMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Peter H. Diamond, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1868.

o22-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM OTIS JENKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Otis Jenks, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third general meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, Oct. 20, 1868.

o22-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th October, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o22-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OGDEN HOFFMAN THORNE and ROBERT LEMUEL DE CAMP, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ogden Hoffman Thorne and Robert Lemuel De Camp, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

o29-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK R. SHERWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank R. Sherwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

o22-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WINTERNITZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and Samuel Winternitz, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. CURRIER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph W. Currier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOSEPH F. FRANKLIN,
HENRY H. GOODMAN,
Assignees, No. 112 Broadway, New-York City.

n5-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE D. BULEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the first day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Bulen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Archibald Montgomery, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who had carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing his petition herein in the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

o22-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Manara and Cesar de Negri, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1868.

G. H. BREWSTER, Assignee, &c.,

o29-law3wTh* No. 37 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Watts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868.

FRELING H. SMITH, Assignee, No. 105 Broadway, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a respectable family to do all kinds of fine sewing; would assist in housekeeping, and make herself generally useful in any way not menial; would act as companion to an invalid lady; writes a good hand; no objection to travel, or to go to the country. Call or address, for four days, Miss JOHNSTON, No. 124 (old No. 80) West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants;) one as good plain cook, and would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and is a good plain sewer; over two and a half years in their last place; best City reference. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF many years' experience, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby, or would take charge of grown children; no objection to the country, or would travel with a family. Can be seen for two days at No. 278 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION; IS a good dressmaker and trimmer; does all kinds of family sewing; makes boys' clothes; would wait on a lady or take care of a growing child; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply for two days at No. 218 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDing a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman, as nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Apply at No. 72 East 34th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do any kind of French fluting and puffing; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days, or until suited. Call at No. 239 East 38th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing if required; understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to do light chamber work, or see to grown children; first-rate reference from last place. Apply at No. 9 East 5th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable girl as dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City reference from last employers. Call at No. 173 3d-av., near 17th-st., in the upholsterer's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, who has lived in first-class families; has the best of reference from her last employer; or assist in chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 223 West 42d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew, in a private family; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 699 3d-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook or as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can furnish the best of reference. Call or address No. 218 East 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A steady person, capable to take charge of an infant and bring it up by the bottle, or grown children, and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a private family; can give City reference from her last place; is a good baker of bread; will assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 241 West 26th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on three different machines; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; also can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress; excellent City references given; no objections to light chamberwork in a private family. Can be seen at No. 694 2d-av., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; can do up ladies' muslin in the neatest style; unexceptionable reference. Call for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; has thorough knowledge of children's clothes; no objection to assist in the care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 223 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an experienced baker; best City reference; call for two days, at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 25 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook; understands soups and desserts; an excellent baker; can assist in washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American woman to do general housework; no objection to the country; has a child eight years of age; wishes to retain it with her; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; can do plain needlework; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended, excellent Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference; has no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 354 East 20th-st., first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 312 7th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 226 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or would take the entire charge of a grown child; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 125 4th-av., between 12 and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class laundress; understands fluting and the doing up of all kinds of cambrics; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 East 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child's nurse from its birth, or to take care of grown-up children; best of City references. Call at No. 310 East 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and to assist with washing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 160 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; has a knowledge of dressmaking, and will assist with chamberwork; best City reference. Call at No. 1,190 Broadway, in the millinery.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A PROTESTant, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid; can be seen till suited. Apply at No. 480 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress, and would assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 430 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do general housework; good City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references can be given. Call at No. 344 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress, or to do fine washing and chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to do waiting, or chamberwork and taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 282 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 352 East 13th-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 425 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, to mind a baby or tend store. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid by a respectable young girl. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 1st-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent young women; one as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; will take care of one or two grown children or assist in chamberwork if required; the other as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference given; would prefer to live in the same house. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or as seamstress alone; is competent for either; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 122 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; call or address for one week; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 341 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with growing children; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 202 West 46th-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation to take care of a few children, or companion to a lady; very desirous of a comfortable home; no objection to the country or to travel with a lady; when seen can give further satisfaction. Call at No. 426 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid; would do plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; has good reference; would go in the country. Can be seen at No. 52 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook; understands soups and desserts; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting; best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 259 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or assist in chamberwork and grown children; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best recommendations and is willing and obliging. Will be seen for two days at No. 234 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, game, soups, bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 313 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, a permanent place as nurse; is willing to assist with the up-stairs work; good reference. Call at or address No. 132½ Rivington-st. for three days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE IN A private family, by a Protestant girl; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of reference. No. 40 East 32d-st., near Madison-av., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, (Protestant,) who has taken the entire care of infants in first-class families many years; is a good needlewoman; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 114 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman to take charge of a growing child and sew, or to wait on an invalid lady, and do light chamberwork; satisfactory City reference will be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 107 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A FAMILY'S WASHING IN MY own house; I can do up clothes in the neatest manner, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Call and you will find a reliable woman, at 568 2d-av., top floor. Mrs. DOUGHERTY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge, if required; good City reference. Call or address A. B., Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman to do general housework in a private family; good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City references; would like to be the only servant. Call at No. 40 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress; has lived in the best families in the City; understands all kinds of washing, ironing and fluting; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 452 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN widow as housekeeper in the family of a widower or married couple; a good home preferred to wages; best City references. Call at No. 182 Stanton-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 445 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 245 East 30th-st. The best of reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good cook; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid and to do fine sewing or fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 888 2d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A SITUAtion in a private family as housekeeper; is fully competent and willing; has a girl 8 years old would like to have her with me. Address S. T., Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 55th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO SECURE A SITuation for a young woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing or ironing. Call for two days at No. 6 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; the best City reference given. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. HAMALYN, No. 37 Oliver-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Call at No. 822 3d-av., corner of 54th-st., top floor, back.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation to do housework in a small private family; good references. Apply for two days at No. 243 East 36th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. No. 324 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork, or do sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPETENT person to go out to do day work, or would take in washing. Can be seen or addressed at No. 118 West 16th-st., or at Mrs. Smith's, No. 388 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 21 West 21st-st., this day or to-morrow, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 45 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL (a permanent place) to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or will do chamberwork and waiting; good reference given. Apply at No. 454 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook and baker; no objection to the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st., one door from 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, A SITUAtion; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references from her last place, where she has been four years. Apply at 302 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; has four years' reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous Protestant girl; can do chamberwork and plain sewing and take care of children. Call at No. 20? 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st., White's-place, third door.

WANTED—SOME FAMILIES' WASHING; CAN do up lace, embroidery and French fluting; best of reference. Call at No. 149 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; has good reference from doctors and others. Apply at No. 310 2d-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation to do chamberwork and help with the washing. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Swedish Protestant woman, as nurse, to take charge of one baby. Call at No. 355 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN experienced woman. Apply to her employer, No. 13 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and serving up large dinners in the best style; best City reference. Call at No. 115 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; ring the bell four times.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do other light work; can cut and fit plain dresses; can do embroidery and dress ladies' hair; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 254 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 115 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; ring the bell four times.

WANTED—WASHING BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; gentlemen's and families' washing done in best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 116 West 29th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family; is a good cook and baker; City references. Call at No. 233 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; can take charge of it from its birth; is a good sewer. Call at No. 385 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 410 West 41st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has the best City reference. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking in a first-class manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 114 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse, or light chamberwork and plain sewing; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, civil and obliging, with best City reference, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone. Call at No. 317 6th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands French cooking and assisting in housekeeping. Call for two days, at the U. P. Chapel, No. 140 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with washing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 126 Clinton-place, Room No. 5, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE, for a Protestant woman who has lived with her eight years, a situation as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork. Apply for three days at 9 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married woman, a situation as wet nurse; her own baby six months old. Call for two days at No. 345 East 23d-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would cook and assist in washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 128½ Forsyth-st., third floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PERSON, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; seven years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 231 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; would prefer a hotel; best of reference. Call at No. 39 East Broadway for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A CHAMBERmaid and for a laundress; both understand their business well; can be seen at their present employers. Apply at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion to do general housework, with good reference from her last place. Address No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS. No objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook and to do washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Apply at or address 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to mind children and sew, or chamberwork and sew; can operate. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as housekeeper; best of City references. Call at 310 East 49th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference. Call at No. 378 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; will assist with washing and ironing; call for two days; good City references. No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference. No. 19 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook in a first-class family; City references. Apply at No. 229 7th-av.

SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' Agency, 182 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., male and female supplied at the shortest notice.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 47 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR SUperintendent, by a Scotchman, in the prime of life, who has been taught from boyhood the art and theory of agriculture in Scotland from boyhood; also nine years' experience in the United States, whose wife, with no incumbrance, would take charge of a dairy; will give the best reference in New-York City. Address R. R., Paterson Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom and coachman; has no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; can milk and is a good vegetable gardener; City and country references. Address J. P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young man as coachman and groom; understands clipping, singeing &c.; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; will be found willing and obliging; will come highly recommended with City and country references. Address J. F., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; best of reference from his present employer. Address P. O., South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable and capable man, with best City references as to character and ability. Address WAITER, at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner 12th-st. and University-place, near his present situation, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as gardener and florist; no objection to take care of horses and make himself useful. Good references and moderate wages. Address J. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S PLACE, BY A man of great experience; lived with fine families in the City; best reference; seven years' recommendation. Call on or address J. D., No. 55 Washington-square, near Thompson-st., my last employer.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; an excellent groom and careful driver; willing and obliging. Address W. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class young man of long experience, with the very best City reference from his last employer, who has just sold out. Call or address T. W. H., at the harness store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class, middle-aged man of temperate habits and thoroughly competent; the best City reference from last employer. Address J. C., Coachman, Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man; understands his business; the country preferred; has best City reference from last employer. Address W. F. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; is industrious, sober and reliable; first-class references. Address W. M., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman; willing to do general work; twelve years' experience; refers to his last place or first employer. Address P. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Frenchman as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Apply at or address 61 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended. Address M. S., No. 9 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH UNdoubted reference, a situation as coachman, or as coachman and gardener. Address M. N., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as farmer or to take care of horses; understands both well. Address SUBSCRIBER, Box No. 2?? Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENTLEMAN'S nurse or to wait on an invalid, or valet to an elderly gentleman; a steady man, with satisfactory reference. Address NURSE, No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A situation as porter in a store; willing to work for small wages; Can furnish the best of City references. Address H. G., Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman; thoroughly understands horses and harness, and their management, and has good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant coachman; reference given which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. Call or address, for two days, A., harness establishment, No. 19 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; best of references given. Address M. D., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN in a private family; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 25 East 19th-st. for two days.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin....$130
Second cabin....80
Cabin passage to Paris....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
COLORADO....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $33, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA....Nov. 5 | SIBERIA....Nov. 19
TARIFA....Nov. 12 | ALEPPO....Nov. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 3
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax)....TUESDAY, Nov. 17
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
BRITANNIA....Nov. 7 | IOWA....Nov. 28
HIBERNIA....Nov. 14 | COLUMBIA....Dec. 5
EUROPA....Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA....Dec. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$250	$200	$140	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 9.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the MONTANA, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Nov. connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Dec. 3, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other Line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. D. CAULKINS,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class side wheel steamship
ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The steamer FLAG will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, and MARMION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. S. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 7.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, SALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON....GAGER....SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES....NELSON....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL

Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1½ East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN to join a class of pupils who are preparing for college, and a few young ladies to join a class for Latin, German, French, History and the higher English branches. Address Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, General Post Office, Box No. 1,153. Refers to Messrs. John J. Astor, Jr., August Belmont, Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Edmund H. Miller, John F. Purdy, A. C. Richards, Hon. Judge Daly, Rev. Henry Field, Rev. Dr. Osgood.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SPEcial preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE New-York Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., will open Nov. 2. For announcement apply to Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Secretary of the Faculty.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial, H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW-Haven, a situation as governess in a private family to teach English, French, music, &c.; thoroughly competent; best of reference. Address APPLICANT, Post Office Box No. 5,435 New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion in a respectable family, to instruct small children in English, German, French and piano; also to make herself useful in the house. Address Y. O. M., Box No. 170 Times Office.

A GRADUATE OF AMHERST COLLEGE will give private instruction, evenings, in the classics, mathematics, English branches or gymnastics. Address A. A. SPEAR, Post Office Box No. 805.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class servants for very desirable situations: ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cooks, houseworkers, American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND energetic men and women, to canvass either in City or country, for a valuable and rapidly-selling work. Apply to or address O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse to go to the country, about seven miles from New-York. Apply at No. 25 West 16th-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND WIFE, WITHout encumbrance; the wife to work two half days per week in the house. Call at the office of LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 39 Pine-st., between 9½ and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS AND CHAMbermaid to go to Fordham. Apply at No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 21, third floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; must understand fluting. Call before 12 to-day, at No. 8 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a private family; reference required. Apply at No. 229 8th-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BOOK FORWARDERS. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S, No. 37 Park-row, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, Thursday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. APply this day from 10 till 12 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent cook. Call after 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 49 Park-av., New-York.

WANTED—AT NO. 47 EAST 29TH-ST., AN EXperienced cook with good City reference.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT SMITH & McDOUGAL'S, No. 84 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can have a superior second-story front room in a first-class house with a private family and excellent board at $30, in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; another room additional, if desired, at reasonably increased price; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 138 Post Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, child 3 years old and nurse, between Bond and 14th sts., 2d and 8th avs.; location must be good and terms moderate; large and small room connecting will answer; references given and required. Address, with full particulars as to terms, location, &c., S., Box No. 195 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED FLOORS AND PRIVATE TABLE.—A lady having a four-story high-stoop stone front house, corner Lexington-av. and 50th-st., near Central Park, can give to one or more families her parlor, second and third floors, with private table if desired; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. TOWNSEND, No. 675 Lexington-av.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 4,636 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 207 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room on second floor, with fireplace and board, (English family preferred,) in this City; terms not to exceed $15 per week, including fire in the evening. Address P. H. J., Box No. 126 Times Office.

CHOICE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, one block east of Broadway, in the best part of 12th-st.; accommodation first-class; family small and private; prices moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 207.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURnished) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO. 219 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A private family offer two large front rooms, containing modern conveniences, to a party desiring home comforts in every particular; references from family; no eating. Terms moderate.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with a large, well-furnished room and good board, in a private family in 31st-st.; gas, bath, and everything calculated to make a pleasant home. Apply to ALBION, Station F.

NO. 12 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite, four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR BOARDers, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses are registered, visited and recommended free; references required; only good locations accepted.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. Reference.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or partial board if desired, at No. 108 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A SMALL QUIET FAMILY DESIRE TO let the second floor en suite or single, thoroughly furnished, fire, gas, bath, &c., to gentlemen. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, singly or en suite, with first-class board or private table if desired; rooms well furnished; house modern; terms moderate. No. 45 Lexington-av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; references given and required. No. 52 Union-place, one door above 17th-st., opposite Everett House.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

NO. 132 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTHWEST corner Irving-place.—Two elegant furnished floors to let with private table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a large, handsome room, on second floor, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH-AVENUE—NO. 125.—MRS. AUSTIN offers commodious floors, for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR families, with first-class board, on Stuyvesant-square. An elegant house, convenient location and moderate prices. References required.

NO. 45 EAST 10TH-ST., (BETWEEN Broadway and University-place,) handsomely furnished rooms to let with board; references exchanged.

EXCELLENT BOARD, AND SINGLE OR double rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with or without board, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

HANDSOME ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES, with first-class board; family private; terms moderate. No. 216 West 15th-st.

SECOND-STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND sleeping room adjoining to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.; references exchanged.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN in a private family, on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

TO LET—A FEW ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT board; references required. Inquire at No. 225 West 34th-st., within a block of Broadway.

NO. 74 (NEW NO.) LEXINGTON-AV.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with first-class board, where there are but few boarders and of the highest respectability.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—SOME HANDsomely furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, at the late residence of Mr. John N. Genin.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished second-story front room, with board; references exchanged.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, above 34th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Address G. N. ADGER, General Post Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 34th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 21 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 38 West 9th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 303 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE.—Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 15th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SINGLY CAN be had at 27 West 26th-st., near St. James Hotel.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. H. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES, FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.

One hundred sleighs just received: bells, harness, &c. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF EXTRA-FINE BAY carriage horses, 15 hands 3 inches high, stylish, well-matched, young, sound and first-rate travelers; also a neat, light coach, Parker's make, in first-rate order. Apply to private stable, No. 143 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 15¾ hands, stylish drivers, sound and kind; also a set of double harness and phaeton. Apply at Goodwin's stables, corner 7th-av. and 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS high, suitable for any business; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for her. Inquire of the carman, at No. 148 Duane-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-story, high-stoop, brown stone front, Mansard-roof houses, 21 x 48; lot 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; 15 or 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by day's work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements; replete black walnut front doors, stair, staircasing; walnut sash; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000, one-half cash. Inquire on the premises of THOS. FAGAN, owner.

ATTRACTIVE, DECIDEDLY.—ON TUESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER are to introduce to public attention two hundred lots in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and forty of the best lots in East New-York. The latter is in the immediate vicinity of the lots sold in July last, and for which there was such an eager competition, and are very attractively situated. Money invested in this sale will produce the happiest results. Mechanics, clerks or others dependent on their earnings, who wish to lay by something for a rainy day, should not neglect the sale of this property.

NO SONG, NO SUPPER; NO CASH, NO COAT; NO LOT, NO ROOF TO SHELTER YOUR HEAD FROM THE "PELTINGS OF THE PITILESS STORM."—These are truisms, and an additional one is the great sale of Brooklyn and East New-York lots, announced by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER to take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Do not neglect; call at their office, No. 25 Nassau-st., and obtain maps, particulars, &c.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE MONTH.—Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER are to sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on the 10th inst., 200 splendid Eighteenth Ward Brooklyn lots and 40 choice lots in East New-York; the latter adjoin the Military Parade Ground property sold last July, and for which such a lively competition was excited. This sale merits the special attention of those doing business in the City, but who cannot afford to pay the high rents which rule at present, and on which there is no likelihood of abatement.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-AV., BROOKlyn, two three-story French roof frame houses, with basements and sub-cellar, bay windows and all improvements. Apply to J. ANDERSON, No. 47 Ann-st., New-York, or No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—$15,000 MANUFACTURING PROPerty—4 lots of ground and three substantial brick buildings, within three blocks of the ferries. Very cheap. Inquire of J. V. Meserole, No. 18 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:
550 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada Pine Timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
54,000 feet board measure, best quality, 3-inch Pine Plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound White Oak snubbing posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.
All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full and exact dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.
All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States Pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.
The United States reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The proposals must be made upon blanks, which may be procured at this office and must be filled up as therein provided for.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.
Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.
Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.
Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.
JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.
au6-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of EINSTEIN & FISHER, the certificate of which limited partnership was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of January, in the year 1868, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers will remain in possession of Messrs. Lewis and David L. Einstein, at No. 48 Leonard-st., who alone are authorized to sign in liquidation.
DAVID L. EINSTEIN.
SELIG S. FISHER.
LEWIS EINSTEIN,
Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the title of PEARCE & BENEDICT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by H. O. Pearce, or Edwin L. Abel, Jr., attorney, at No. 31 Mercer-st., New-York City.
H. O. PEARCE.
S. W. BENEDICT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1868.
MR. HERMAN LE ROY JONES HAS this day become a member of our firm. LE ROY & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART. Factory and Showrooms, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Call this out

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIRD WEEK OF GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE
CROWDED HOUSES.
FASHIONABLE AND REFINED AUDIENCES.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING, SATURDAY, next MATINEE,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTI, CARRIER, BECKERS, GENOTE, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, SARGEAR, GABEL, who created the role of Pito, the Gens d'Arme, and the entire company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, reserved, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.
For Saturday Matinee, admission to all parts $1; reserved seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium $2 50.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE,

Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON respectfully announces that he has arranged with
Mr. ROBERT R. RAYMOND,
(Late Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Brooklyn Polytechnic) for
THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
EVENINGS at 8, SATURDAYS only a Matinee at 2.
PROF. ROHDE'S Exhibition, (37 tableaux 24 ft. square,)
EARTH AND MAN, and EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES.
Admission 50c.; children, 25c.; reserved seats, $1.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE, "VESUVIUS,"

Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

HATTIE HATEFUL'S NEW STORY,

A DROP OF CRIMSON;
OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE,
will commence in No. 56
OF THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
OUT WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

REMEMBER THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA DICKINSON.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEMI-ANNUAL GAMES,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11,
Will be held at
THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at the principal music stores and ticket offices.

PARLORS OF THE 5TH-AV. ART GALLERY.
Free Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's new picture of "HOME, SWEET HOME."
Open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at its rooms in the Cooper Institute. FRANK MOORE, Rec. Sec.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE,
ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
Located in Pittsfield, Mass., the country seat of Berkshire, southwest from the public park, churches, banks, "Maplewood" Seminary, railway depot, &c., &c. The dwelling is two-story and French roof, tasteful architecture, commodious, twenty rooms, containing all modern improvements, viz.: gas, water, furnace, &c.; beautiful grounds, large vegetable garden, many thrifty fruit trees, barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., &c., and in the immediate vicinity of costly residences. The far-famed "Columbia Hall." Summer watering place, and the singular people and village of the New-Lebanon Shakers, about five or six miles distant; quantity of land about five acres; price $13,000. For further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, green-house, trout pond, &c; near depot; twenty miles from New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE THREE-story and French attic brick houses, situate on Hamilton-square, Jersey City. For particulars, apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 53 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A very fine three-story high-stoop house in East 34th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY brick tenement houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAURENS-ST., NEAR Broome, house and lot, 25x87, with an "L" lot on Broome-st., 21.8x80; $45,000. Possession May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGTON to let for six months or one year from 1st of November: a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green-house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 EAST 14th-st., near University-place, with full lot; will be leased for five years, for business purposes, at ground rent of $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop brick house, located on Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., to rent to a private family from now to May 1, 1869, at $200 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET FOR THE Winter, a furnished house, 10 minutes' walk from either ferry. Apply to VAN ZANDT BROS. & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished floor, with conveniences for light housekeeping, below 14th-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars as to price, &c., S. E., Box No. 2,277 New-York Post Office.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 6:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 19th, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 1 P. M.
Friday, 20th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 21st, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 21st, 7 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 2, 7:30 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 34, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Manager
REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
THURSDAY, NOV. 5,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene.
Mlle. LAMBELE as Orestes.
M. DECRE as Paris.
(his second appearance at this establishment.)
M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas.
M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.
(of the Palais Royal and Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; his second appearance in New-York.)
M. GUIDON as Ajax II.
M. DARON as Achilles.
To give increased eclat to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
have been largely increased and strengthened.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.
BELLE HELENE MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock,
on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the success of the season,
IXION.
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
To be preceded by the screaming farce of
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY?
MATINEE at 2 o'clock, the full dramatic company in
CINDERELLA,
produced with new scenery and appointments, a charming
ENTERTAINMENT FOR FAMILIES,
which, added to the wonders of Wood's Museum, all included in the general prices of admission, renders this resort not only the most desirable but cheapest place of amusement in the world. No. 9.
A grand MENAGERIE of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
AND
Grand Combination of Living Human Phenomena will be added to the Museum without extra charge.

GREAT SUCCESS!

THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST.
THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY, AT 2½.
AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION,
ONLY GREAT RIDER,
IS WITH THIS CIRCUS.
NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM.
THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.
THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS,
THE BEST GYMNASTS,
THE BEST COMPANY,
make this the
BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
First week of
HER HOLTON,
THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES.
A Marvel of Physical Strength.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Third week of the Asiatic spectacle of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS.
A production which will be found replete with
ANIMATED ACTION
AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY.
ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS
of the great New-York Circus Troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music....Piano,
Violin....Organ,
Theory and Composition....Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages....By Native Professors.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, next to Clarendon Hotel. All pupils instructed separately, by the most competent professors. Terms moderate.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGE OF TERMINI.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868,
the trains of this Company
will leave Jersey City for Piermont
by the Pavonia Ferry,
from the foot of Chambers-st., New-York,
as follows, (Sundays excepted):
Leave at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Saturdays only at 12 midnight.
The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.
OCT. 20, 1868.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday nights. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 22 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and Points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st., at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
7 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:45 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 7 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicines for all diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 8. Throngs turned away.
253d to 258th performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET,
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
Fairy Marvels. | Grand Ballets.
Fairy Enchantments. "The" Hit. | Witty Burlesque.
Comic Tricks. | Gorgeous Spectacle.
C. K. Fox....Pantaloon | F. Lacy....Harlequin
Mlle. Laurent....Columbine | Mollie Sackett....Burlesque
H. D. MATINEES 1½ Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
Near Fernleigh—Woman's Hate—Fernleigh Farm—Woman's Love—The Stolen Letter. Robert Redburn's Office—A Party by the name of Johnson. Mr. Danville's Drawing-room—Repentance—Revenge. Street in Liverpool. The Pier at Egremont. The Night Boat—Despair—Accused of Murder. Farmleigh Farm—Unexpected Return. The Lock-up—Escape—Slippery Dick. Australia—The Dark Cloud—Retribution—The Happy Home and True-hearted Lancashire Lass.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 5, 1868,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear for the last time this season in his great character of
METAMORA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)—Positively last appearance of EDWIN FORREST as RICHARD III.
SATURDAY—Positively last night of MATILDA HERON as CAMILLE.
On MONDAY, Nov. 9, (for six nights only,) the celebrated artiste, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as
ELIZABETH.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

NO. 728 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN
THIS EVENING, for the regular season, with the revival of Mr. Augustin Daly's famous American Drama of Life and Love in these times, at present the great theatrical sensation in London,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
produced with new and elaborate scenery, the original music, the original and
WORLD-RENOWNED RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE THRILLING PIER SCENE,
AND ALL THE ORIGINAL FEATURES.
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY....as....The Belle of Society
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Miss VIOLA CROCKER....as....Peachblossom
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Mr. JAMES C. DUNN, Mr. F. A. GOSSIN, H. RYNER, Mrs. E. WRIGHT, SAIDE COLE, HURLEY, JENNY GILMER, &c., in their original parts.
THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN DUE AT 10:20.
Admission, 50 cents. Performances begin at 8.

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POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
REVIVAL OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
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THE FLORENCES IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
MONDAY, THE GREAT ARTISTE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER AS MARIE ANTOINETTE.

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First nights of the last great sensation drama of AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON. Entire new scenery and thrilling effects. Powerful cast. Popular Farce.
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14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.
First time of an Original Operatic Burlesque,
LA SOMNAMBULA.
THE MIDNIGHT GRECIAN BENDER,
who WALKED in her SLEEP;
or, THE VILLAGE INN AND THE COUNT OUT.

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ROCKEFELLER	SOMNAMBULA.	EPH. HORN.
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DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS
THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

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NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

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No. 720 Broadway.
House densely packed. Delighted audience.
ORPHEUS A HIT. LEON A HIT, ORPHEUS
ORPHEUS A HIT. LEON A HIT, ORPHEUS
EURYDICE AND THE NEW BEND.
LESLIE AND RAYNOR'S SCREAMING COMEDY.
NEXT MONDAY, DICK CARROLL, Comedian.
THANKSGIVING DAY, SPECIAL MATINEE.

HATTIE HATEFUL'S NEW STORY,

A DROP OF CRIMSON;
OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE,
will commence in No. 56
OF THE
FIRESIDE COMPANION,
OUT WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,

NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Free exhibition of
HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
to be sold at auction.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES AT
LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st.,
IN AID OF
EMANUEL CHAPEL, 68TH-ST.,
(Mission of the Anthon Memorial Church.)
First Lecture on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, by
PROF. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
SUBJECT:

THE CREATION,

according to Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy, as compared with the
MOSAIC RECORD.
Illustrated with Physical and Chemical Experiments, Charts, &c.; Properties of Gases; Plateau's celebrated Experiment; Chemical and Geological Account of our Earth from Inorganic to Organic Life. Tickets for the Course, consisting of Four Lectures, $3 each. Single tickets, $1. For sale at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.; Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av.; Rushton's drug-store, Hoffman House; Randolph's bookstore, No. 770 Broadway.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

LECTURE BY
ANNA E. DICKINSON
IN BEHALF OF THE
WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY, Nov. 5.
Single tickets....25
Reserved seats....50
Family tickets, six for....$1 00
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8.
Tickets for sale at the American News Company's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, corner 5th-av. and 23d-st., and at the office of *The Revolution*, No. 37 Park-row, (Room No. 20.)
Reserved and family tickets for sale only at *The Revolution* Office.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA."
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
Reserved seats can be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seitz's, No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

REMEMBER THE WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
MISS ANNA DICKINSON,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS EVENING.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The first lecture of the course will be given at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1868, by Col. F. A. CONKLING. Subject—"The Decisive Battles of America."
HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman Lecture Com.
FREDERICK H. GROSS, Secretary Lecture Com.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A.—WE HAVE TWO OF CHICKERING'S 7-octave rosewood overstrung double round piano-fortes, with all the modern improvements, nearly new, for sale for half the original price, for cash; also guarantee. McDONALD & CO., No. 26 4th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND grand, square and upright pianos, at bargains, for cash; to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Union-square.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER OF PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 85 or 385 East 8th-st.

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DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at....3 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at....8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASS FOR advanced young pupils, who wish to continue their practice in the "German," &c., &c., will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., near 54th-st.
Parties of sufficient number can make arrangements for an omnibus to call.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' EXTRA STOUT,

Bottled by their agents, Messrs. Edward and John Burke, Dublin.
For sale in quantities to suit customers by
PARK & TILFORD,
No. 921 Broadway and No. 113 6th-av.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Further Accounts of the Situation in Spain.

Gen. Prim in Correspondence with Emile de Girardin.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Oct. 20, and Southampton Oct. 23, reached this port Monday night. The *Cuba*, from Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown Oct. 25, and the *St. Laurent*, from Havre Oct. 22, and Brest, Oct. 24, arrived last night. Capt. BOCANDE, of the latter steamer, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

The *Commercio di Sicilia* announces that a new line of steamers is about to be established between Italy and the United States. The vessels will run from Naples to New-York, and *vice versâ*, touching at Messina and Palermo. Signor TAGLIAVIA, a Sicilian merchant, is the originator of the enterprise. Twenty-two days is the time which will be occupied in the voyage, and this, it is said, will enable an immense development to be given to the trade in Sicilian oranges and lemons, which are now conveyed to America by an indirect service of English and French steamers.

A fresh addition has been made to the Prussian navy, by the launch, at Dantzic, of the steam corvette *Elisabeth*, the largest ship-of-war yet built there. The *Elisabeth* is 219 feet long, 42 feet wide, has a tonnage of 2,500, and engines of 400 horse power. Her armament will consist of twenty-four rifled 24-pounders of KRUPP's newest construction, which will, it is said, penetrate a four and a half inch plate at 800 yards. The *Elisabeth* is a wooden vessel, and is expected to make fourteen knots an hour.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, publishes a telegram from Jaroslaw, Russia, stating that in that Province, and the whole of West Galicia, large purchases of corn had been made for the Prussian army. Several Vienna papers publish a telegram from Pesth, stating as a fact that an alliance between Russia and Roumania had been concluded, and which would be hostile to Hungary.

Seditious placards are daily posted in the streets of Prague, and during the night the populace utter the cry, "Death to the Germans." It is feared that more serious disorders will occur on the 7th, 8th and 9th of November, on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to Weissenstein.

MAZZINI has issued an address to the Sclavonic countries. He invites them to arrive, by all means, at a Sclavonic Confederation. His address, translated into the German, Russian and Polish tongues, is circulating largely in Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia and Servia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh* publishes a telegram from Constantinople, stating that the patriarchs have protested against the sale of the convent property, which has begun in Roumania. The protest was addressed to the Porte and to the Great Powers. The Porte is much irritated at the refusal of the Greek Government to send back to Crete the Candian refugees. The representatives at Athens of England, France and Austria support the reclamation of the Turkish Government. It was expected that the Great Powers would make representations to the Roumanian Government on account of the destruction of the synagogue of Galatz.

There had been a disastrous storm at Natal, S. A., causing some loss of life and damage to plantations, roads and bridges to the estimated amount of £150,000. The sugar and coffee crops were much injured. On the Cape frontier heavy rains had fallen.

SPAIN.

Dissolution of the Revolutionary Junta—Manifesto to Foreign Governments—Serrano at Sarragossa—Olozaga in Madrid—Carlist Operations—Meeting of the Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1868.

On the proposition of M. OLOZAGA, the Revolutionary Junta of Madrid has passed a resolution dissolving itself, and this morning the *Gazette* publishes it, with an invitation to the other Revolutionary Juntas throughout Spain to follow its example. The conduct of this body is worthy of all praise, as is indeed that of most of the Revolutionary Juntas throughout the country. The acts of violence and confiscation attributed to the Junta of Malaga are contradicted in a communication which it has addressed to the Superior Junta of Madrid. It states that one of its members did in fact propose such measures, but that they were instantly voted down by the body. So much for the assertions of the English and French journals, which have sought to make out of this isolated fact grounds for a charge of insubordination against the assemblies which have so prudently and so temperately conducted the affairs of the Provinces until the formation of a Ministry relieved them from the responsibility.

MANIFESTO TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

In the council of Ministers last evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor LORENZANA, read the circular which he is about to address to the agents of the different Governments. It is a lengthy document, and I can only give you an abstract of its contents in my present letter. It sets out by stating that the Government believes that the moment has arrived when it becomes necessary for it to explain to foreign Governments the cause and objects of the revolution. The cause is, or ought to be, well known—the secret war carried on by the late dynasty against the popular liberties. The Spanish people, masters of their own destinies, propose to recover the time which has been lost through the selfish policy and superstition of the expelled dynasty. They propose to themselves to move speedily but surely in the path of modern civilization now that they are freed from the obstacles which formerly opposed their progress. For long years the people beheld with indignation the melancholy spectacle offered by the patrimony of the public liberties. Breaking their chains with a single effort, and making giant strides, they now proudly place themselves within the domain of modern rights. Spain, as every one knows, has always been, and still is, strictly Catholic, but for some time, either through acquiescence or through tolerance, the most arbitrary acts have been concealed under the guise of religion. For this reason the country believes that the moment has arrived for the establishment of free competition in the religious sphere. Therefore, in the future the different dogmas will not, as in the past, be subject to the restraints and inconsistencies which the conscience of a free people is always disposed to reject. The state of things to which the revolution has just put an end was not calculated to secure for the Spanish people the esteem and confidence of foreign powers. Henceforth matters will be altered. The Spanish nation desires the moral support of the European Governments, and they will see in the acknowledgment by them of the present order of things, a proof that the latter appreciate the noble character and the healthy tendencies of the revolution. Should it happen, however, that through motives not apparent to them, this support should fail them, imitating the example of a nation as remarkable for its devotion to the principles of liberty as for its influence and power, they will not shrink from completing the enterprise which they have undertaken. The Spanish people are assured that their independence will not suffer from this determination, and that their work of self-reconstitution will not be troubled by foreign intervention. In any case, the universal good wishes with which the Liberals of all nations honor them, and the fervent desires expressed by all generous hearts for the consummation of their task, will be the most effective, solemn and positive sanction which their efforts can receive.

SERRANO'S VISIT TO SARAGOSSA.

The Duc DE LA TORRE returned from his visit to the exposition at Saragossa on Sunday morning, accompanied by Admiral TOPETE and a number of other distinguished men who had been invited to participate in the hospitalities of the city. The trip was marked by several incidents of an interesting character, and which have a peculiar significance just at the present time.

At all the stations on the railroad on their way down the Duke and his party found crowds assembled, with banners and music, to receive them, and they were welcomed in the most enthusiastic manner. Even on the fields along the line of road the peasantry turned out, a proof that the agricultural population is not as ignorant of the character of the changes through which the country is passing as the reactionists pretend.

At Segirenza, where the train stopped for a short time, the Bishop, Monseigneur BENAVIDES, presented himself at the head of his flock and congratulated the Duke, in a few brief but cordial sentences. The Marshal "embraced him with transport," states an eye-witness of the scene, and the incident appeared to give him great gratification, as he several times referred to it on the journey. The party breakfasted at Allhama, Arragon, and several speeches were made. That delivered by Señor MARTOS, one of the chiefs of the Democracy, deserves special notice. He said that the members of his party cordially supported the Government, and that, so far as they were concerned, the most perfect order would reign throughout the country. The Duc DE LA TORRE thanked Señor MARTOS for this declaration, and bore testimony to the noble attitude assumed by the Democracy, and the general patriotism and generosity of their conduct at the present crisis. The Government, he added, would be found worthy of the confidence reposed in it.

From Alhama to Saragossa the journey was one continued ovation. On arriving at their destination their reception was, in every sense of the word, a royal one. No monarch could have been welcomed with wilder demonstrations of enthusiasm than was SERRANO. Were he ambitious of the Dictatorship, he might feel himself justified in aiming at it, from the evidences of admiration and affection which he everywhere receives from the people. To his credit be it said, that he would gladly escape from them. "I am tired of being made a hero of," he observed to a friend, the other day; "Were I even entitled to it by my acts, it is not to my taste." OLOZAGA met the party at Saragossa, near which place he has a country house. His reception in the city was also of the warmest kind. In his address to the Junta, SERRANO expressed his regret that neither Senors OLOZAGA nor RIVERO were included in the Ministry, but that defect in its constitution would be remedied as soon as the Cortes met, as it was the intention of the Cabinet to resign, in order to give place to a definitive Administration, based on the acceptance of office by these two patriots. This announcement was enthusiastically received.

After the dinner given to the members of the Government on Saturday, they visited the theatre, which was additionally illuminated and decorated for the occasion. Senors OLOZAGA and MARTOS appeared with them in the Presidential box. The audience welcomed them with several salvos of applause, and at the termination of the piece patriotic effusions were read by several of the Arragonese poets, and were followed by an ode and speech from Senor PALACIO, one of the most popular of the Spanish lyrical writers.

On leaving the theatre the members of the Government and their suite proceeded to the railway station, where a special train was waiting for them. About 9 o'clock next morning they stopped to breakfast at Guadalajara. They were received at the station by the pupils of the military engineering school, headed by their professors and the members of the revolutionary Junta. In the station, which was decorated with triumphal arches and inscriptions dedicated to the hero of Alcolea and to the patriots TOPETE and OLOZAGA, tables were set out for the entertainment of the illustrious visitors. Señor OLOZAGA was placed between SERRANO and TOPETE.

After several toasts and speeches had been delivered, M. OLAZAGA was called up by an allusion made by Señor EDUARDO ASQUERINO to "the possibility of a Republic in Spain." M. OLOZAGA recalled to the minds of those present the history of the English revolution and the phases through which the Government of that country had passed. The English people now enjoyed, under a limited monarchy, institutions as free as those possessed by any country in the world, the United States not excepted. He then reminded them of the fate of the French Republic, and deduced from them two examples—the conclusion that nations had need of a preparatory education; that they should become self-denying and laborious before they could arrive at the permanent enjoyment of that which he considered to be the *beau ideal* of popular institutions—a republic. Even without attaining this object of its aspirations, it was in the power of Spain to become a great nation, with a Government really representative and constitutional through the medium of universal suffrage. These declarations produced a profound impression. Admiral TOPETE followed in nearly the same strain. He was of opinion with Señor OLOZAGA, that the people required to be educated and trained to habits of industry, self-control and political knowledge before they could expect to enjoy a Government entirely popular. "I shall educate my son to be a Democrat," he added, "and I trust he will bring up his children as Republicans." This declaration indicates exactly the position of the question as to the new form of the Government in the minds of all reasonable men. M. MARTOS, whose republican aspirations cannot be contested, repeated his statement that these ideas met with the approval of his party, and that they would give a cordial support to a constitutional monarchy if the nation voted in that sense.

At eleven, the Duc DE LA TORRE and Admiral TOPETE bade farewell to the company, and to Señor OLOZAGA, who remained at Guadalajara, and at twelve, or a few minutes after, the party arrived in the capital.

RECEPTION OF OLOZAGA IN MADRID.

The rain descended in torrents just as at one o'clock the same day (Sunday) the train bearing M. OLOZAGA arrived at the Atocha station. He was received by an immense crowd, at the head of which was Gen. PRIM, Señors SAGUSTO and RIVERO, and delegates from the Progressista clubs and revolutionary juntas of the city districts. Among the persons who accompanied him to the capital were some members of the Junta and *Tertullia Progressista* of Guadalajara.

After cordial embraces and shaking of hands from his friends, the illustrious patriot received from the hands of Señor ASQUERINO, on the part of the Progressista Club of Madrid, a floral crown, which he attached to his breast amid the acclamations of the spectators. The *cortège* then proceeded toward the Chamber of Deputies, preceded by a band playing the hymn of RIEGO and the hymn of GARIBALDI. On reaching the vestibule of the Chamber, where the chiefs of the National Guard and several commissions were awaiting him, M. OLOZAGA underwent another embracing and floral presentation, after which he addressed the crowd. He expressed his happiness at again finding himself among a people who had succeeded in curing themselves of the Bourbon leprosy by which they were being devoured. He saluted the majesty of the people, but he begged of them not to forget that all majesties became sooner or later responsible, although constitutions might say nothing on the subject. The Majesty that had hitherto reigned in Spain had disappeared forever, but there remained another majesty, which was represented by the Provisional Government. The Spanish people would lose this majesty if they did not associate themselves heart and soul with the men composing the Government, and who were worthy of all their confidence. After referring to the part which he had played in combatting the late dynasty and in assisting in its overthrow, he said that he had hoped with its dethronement he would have been able to withdraw entirely from public life, but he found that he had still something to do for his country, and until he had fulfilled that duty he felt that he must renounce his desire for retirement from public life. He concluded by declaring that for many years he and M. RIVERO (the head of the Democracy) had been closely united in political sentiment, and he believed they would always continue so. He impressed upon them the necessity of the most absolute respect for the laws and public order, for any infringement of them would be turned to account by their enemies, who were lying in wait to avail themselves of any chance that presented itself. After this speech M. OLOZAGA went to the Ministry of the Interior, where he addressed the crowd in similar terms, from the balcony. He then proceeded to the residence of his brother in the Calle de la Torre, where he is staying for the present.

THE CARLISTS AT WORK.

The reactionists pretend that the Carlists are again already at work preparing for a counter revolution. The discovery of a quantity of arms and some *boinas* (Basque caps) in a house in Saragossa, where there are but few Basques residing, would certainly indicate that there was some ground for this assertion. It is also said that money is being extensively distributed among the poor in the capital by Carlist agents. This I doubt. The Spanish pretender is not rich, and if he were, it is not in the capital that he would commence the work of seduction. It is possible that the clergy may be furnishing means to organize resistance to the Government, but I imagine that their disposition will be to keep quiet for the present, the unanimity of sentiment prevailing among the masses offering but little chance for the success of their operations.

SUPPRESSION OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS—ANOTHER MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic Party was held on Sunday last at the Circo de Rivas. None of the influential members of the organization were present. Resolutions were passed to the effect that a Federal Republic is the form of government best suited to the views and interests of the Democracy, and that at the age of twenty years every citizen should have the privilege of a vote. It was also agreed that an active propagandism should be entered upon for the spread of republican doctrines. It will be seen from these resolutions, and the facts previously stated in this letter, that a schism is springing up in the ranks of the party.

GENARAL CALONGE.

This officer has been treated with more leniency than he deserved for his barbarous conduct at Santander. He has been placed on the retired list of the army, with orders to reside in Portugal. Who will say, after this, that the revolution is devoid of magnanimity?

IMPORTANT DECREE.

The *Gazette* publishes an order of the Minister of Public Worship abolishing all monasteries, convents, religious colleges and congregations founded since the 29th of July, 1837. The property of all edifices, lands and rights belonging to the suppressed communities, is henceforth vested in the State. The monks and nuns whose convents are suppressed may establish themselves in the other institutions of their respective orders which have existed anterior to the above date, or they may solicit and obtain their secularization. All monasteries, convents, colleges and congregations which, by the law of July, 1837, still exist, are to be reduced in number to one-half. The admission of novices and the profession of those who are to take vows is forbidden. The *religieuses* who, under the authority of this decree continue in their convents, can obtain their secularization when they please, and those who have been professed anterior to the laws of 1837, are entitled to the allowance of five reals accorded to them by the law. The Sisters of Charity, of St. Vincent de Paul and of St. Elizabeth, who have dedicated themselves to the instruction of youth and to works of benevolence, are to preserve their rights, but they are to remain under the jurisdiction of the prelate of the diocese in which they may be residing at the period of the publication of this decree.

PERSONAL.

The Countess de Reuss (wife of Gen. PRIM,) has arrived in Madrid from Paris. This lady, a creole, brought the General a large fortune, the greater portion of which has been dissipated in his patriotic efforts to relieve his country from oppression. They have taken a house in the Calle Barquillo, nearly opposite the American Legation.

On Saturday the American Minister, Mr. HALE, entertained at dinner the Papal Nuncio, his two Secretaries, and Count MARTINO, formerly Ambassador from King Bomba, and to whom the ex-Queen ISABELLA has for many years allowed a pension.

Gen. Prim to Emile de Girardin—The Journalist's Reply.

The *Liberté* of Oct. 22, publishes Gen. PRIM's letter to M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN. It is in the following terms—date not given:

MY DEAR GOOD FRIEND—You address to me in your journal the *Liberté*, a letter commenting upon that which I wrote to MM. HENRI DE PENE and EDMOND TARBE, directors of the *Gaulois*. Although you have omitted to send me personally the original manuscript, I attach too much importance to the questions of which you treat not to answer it.

You say that to overturn an existing government is easy, and that the rapidity of our emancipation is not an exception of which we are entitled to boast. In support of this opinion you cite the example of your revolutions of 1830 and 1848. I have claimed no sort of superiority for our revolution. I confined myself simply to the mention of the fact that it was accomplished quickly and without much bloodshed, and those are circumstances to the credit of the Spanish people, which is as generous as misunderstood. You ask me afterward whether I think liberty gained anything in France by the overthrow of CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILIPPE. These are questions not for me to answer—present circumstances and my position make it a duty for me to be silent in regard to them. I agree with you as to the necessity of quickly replacing the Government which has been overthrown; but I cannot understand why you should make this principle a pretext for accusing us of want of foresight, and alleging that we did not know on the eve of the revolution what we meant to do on the morrow. We well knew what we were destroying, namely, an arbitrary power, which constantly violated the fundamental laws; we knew equally well what we intended to put in its place, namely, a liberal power, monarchical and constitutional, subordinating the decision, however, to the national sovereignty. But you confound what is immutable with that which is accidental, and you blame me unjustly when you say, that while my own mind was quite made up to coöperate in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy, I had not beforehand a candidate for the throne all ready. I have contributed with all my strength to the overthrow of a dynasty which I knew to be incompatible with the liberty of my country, but I never thought of imposing upon my fellow-citizens a monarch of my choice. I am, and shall ever be, the defender of a principle. I am not the representative of this or that prince. I will not discuss your proposition for an appeal to Chambers elected by the fallen power to choose a revolutionary government; it appears to me paradoxical, and not in keeping with your clear and practical mind. Where do you see the incompatibility which you say exists between the cries, "Down with the Bourbons!" and "Hurrah for the constitutional monarchy!" I, on the contrary, think them synonymous. You pretend that the Spanish people will find neither in Portugal, Italy, France, nor England a Prince who would consent to occupy the throne of Spain. You may be right; but who tells you, however, that the accuracy of your information to-day may not be contradicted by the events of to-morrow? History is full of surprises of this sort. For my own part I am confident that Spain will find a prince worthy of her. You take notice of the expression "constituted" in my letter to the *Gaulois*. You have either misunderstood me or I must have expressed myself badly. What I meant to say was that we had got over the period of an armed struggle, and that we possessed a regular, though Provisional Government, and not that we had arrived at our definitive Constitution. Let me now come to the capital point of your letter. After having reproached me for having manifested my sympathies for a constitutional monarchy, you make it a crime in me that I did not impose the republic upon Spain, even without convoking a constituent assembly, which you characterize as "useless," and the convocation of which you would regard as a "sign of impotence." The contradiction is a strange one on the part of such a logical man as you, and the theory, moreover, is not in accordance with the principles of a writer who has so often and so eloquently proclaimed the rights of universal suffrage. But I will not take any unfair advantage of your slip, and will confine myself to turning against you one of your own axioms. To found a monarchy, say you, you must first get a King or Queen. I say that to found a republic you must have republicans. If in Spain the Republican Party is represented by a fraction of the people, this fraction, though very respectable, is not in my opinion numerous enough to assume the direction of affairs; in a word, to govern. In our present situation there is nothing to hinder the republican party from freely propagating their ideas, and if they can convince the nation of the excellence of their doctrines, their desires will be satisfied. Meanwhile the republicans, like myself, have but to bow to the national will, and I see with satisfaction that we are all at one on this head, since the most eminent members of the Democratic Party second our efforts with an abnegation which does them honor—efforts which have no other object than to establish the liberty of our country upon solid bases. You see by the length of my answer all the attention I have given to your suggestions. You will the more appreciate this proof of the esteem in which I hold your talent when you think how absorbed I am at this moment by the many exigencies of my position. However, I do not mean to engage in polemics, which would be unsuitable to my character as a soldier and my official functions. This letter is, therefore, an exception, prompted by my desire to show you that I am faithful to old friendship, and that I entertain for you those sentiments of high consideration of which you are worthy. Believe, my dear friend, in all my affection.

J. PRIM.

To this letter, which, under the extraordinary circumstances in which Spain is placed, must take rank as a State paper, the journalist thus replies in the *Liberté*:

My illustrious friend, Gen. PRIM, is right. When a man occupies the high position to which he has been raised by the revolution of Sept. 18, 1868, and has assumed such a heavy responsibility as that which he did not shrink from doing at the risk of his life, he has other things to think of than polemics; and, therefore, it never would have occurred to me to write to him the letter which appeared in the *Liberté* of Oct. 14, but for the letter which he wrote to the *Gaulois*, and which was inserted in the leading column of that journal the day before. In order that the observations rendered necessary by several points of his very remarkable letter may not have the character of a reply, and may not attenuate the effect, which will be considerable, I postpone the publication of these observations until to-morrow."

Certainly if PRIM does not like polemics he has come to the wrong shop. He has addressed himself to a man who will never let him have the last word.

Gen. Serrano on the Future Administration.

The Paris *Gaulois*, which lately was favored with a letter from Gen. PRIM, now publishes the following communication from Marshal SERRANO:

MADRID, Oct. 18.

To MM. Henri de Pène and Edmond Tarbé:

I must thank you for the services rendered by the *Gaulois*, as well as by its liberal colleagues in France, to the political regeneration of Spain. The revolution originating at Cadiz proposed to itself to leave to the country, acting in the plenitude of its sovereignty, the choice of the most worthy Government. And the men who have placed themselves at the head of the national movement are firmly resolved to defend the programme inscribed on the revolutionary flag. For my own part, I think a constitutional monarchy, fenced round with all the liberties compatible with that form of government, might be the form most in accordance with the spirit of the present time, and the special position in which our country is placed. I trust, gentlemen, that you will continue to tell such of your colleagues who have been our political adversaries how proud we are of our revolution. I beg you to receive, with expressions of gratitude, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

J. SERRANO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼@94⅜ for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¾
Atlantic and Great Western	38½
Erie Railway Shares	28
Illinois Central	97¼

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes 70f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is tending upward. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11⅞d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales. In addition to the 12,000 bales reported yesterday, 5,000 more were sold after the close of the market, making the total sales of the day, 17,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4—1:20 P. M.

Consols 94⅜ for both money and the account.

Railway Shares are steady. Illinois Centrals, 97.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer, but not quotably higher.

PROVISIONS—Lard is flat at 67s. ℘ cwt. Beef 90s. ℘ tierce of 3.4 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess.

NAVAL STORES—The market is unchanged.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market is dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money and account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	74¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	97⅞
Erie Railway Shares	28

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds in demand at 79⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11½d.@11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.@11⅞d.

The sales of the day foot 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS—The markets are unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine declined 3d., and closed at 28s. 6d. Other articles unaltered.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 4—5 P. M.

Resin—Common, 6s.; Fine, 14s. ℘ cwt. Turpentine—28s. for Spirits. Tallow—P. Y. C., 51s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £29 10s. Other quotations unchanged.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The market for Cotton afloat is dull.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Bourse firm; Rentes, 71f. 5c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market for Cotton on the spot is buoyant at 135f. for tres ordinaire; to arrive, dull, at 128f. for Low Middlings.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Exchange on London, 14½@14¾ ℘ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 21@20 ℘ cent. discount; on Paris, 2@3 ½ cent. premium. Freights—Many vessels have arrived here, which has caused a decline.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Exchange on New-York firm, at unchanged rates. FLOUR quiet and weak; Spring Extras, $6@$8. WHEAT fairly active; sales of No. 1 at $1 21@$1 27; No. 2 opened at $1 19¾, and declined to $1 13, and closed at $1 14. CORN dull an advance of 1c.; No. 1 nominal: buyers at 81c.; No. 2, 78c.@79c.; New, 46c.@50c. OATS active at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 47c.; Rejected, 46c. RYE unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 12½; closing with sellers at $1 08. BARLEY weak; No. 2 in store, $1 52; Rejected, $1 36@. WHISKY inactive; buyers at $1 01 on the spot; sellers for this week's delivery at $1. PORK dull and almost nominal at $25 50@$28 50 for new and old; Clear Sides, 15c.; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10c. LARD quiet; steam, 16c. BEEF CATTLE in light demand; Common to Prime Texan Steers, $3 20@$4 35; Good Cows to prime shipping Steers, $4 50@$5 90. LIVE HOGS dull at a decline of 10c.@15c.; Good to Choice, $6 75@$7 60. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS for two days—17,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 94,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Rye, 17,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 229,000 bushels Wheat, 169,000 bushels Corn, 279,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—Ordinary, 21c.; Low Middling, 22c. FLOUR firm, with a better feeling in the market; Spring superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Fall, $4 75@$5; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Fancy Family, $10@$12. WHEAT firm for Fancy; other qualities dull and drooping; Prime to Choice Red and White, $1 60@$1 80; Fancy, $1 90@$2; Spring, $1 15@$1 20. CORN dull at 81c.@85c. for Yellow and White. OATS firmer and higher, but very slow at 46c.@52c. BARLEY favors buyers; Prime to Choice Iowa, $1 60@$1 80; Fancy Minnesota, $2 10@$2 15. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 07. MESS PORK, $29 75. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@. LARD lower; tierce, 17c.@17½c.; keg, 18c.@18c. WHISKY firm and higher at $1 . CATTLE in large supply and in light demand; Butchers, $3@$3 75; Choice Shipping nominal at $5 75@$6 25. LIVE HOGS range from $5 50@$5 75, gross. RECEIPTS to-day—4,8.0 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 210,000 bushels; Corn, 103,000 bushels; Oats, 119,000 bushels. FREIGHTS early in the day were quoted at 24c. on Wheat, 21c. on Corn, 14c. on Oats; later in the day they declined a cent on Wheat and Corn. FLOUR—Sales 350 bbls. No. 1 City Ground Spring at $7 50; 250 barrels Minnesota at $8@$8 50. WHEAT quiet and unsettled; sales early 17,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 35; later buyers offered $1 32; 5,000 bushels Amber Canada at $1 75; 5,000 bushels White Canada and Michigan at $2 15, all in small lots. CORN dull at 97c.@98c. in car lots. OATS dull; sales early 11,000 bushels at 60c.; later 6,000 bushels Ohio at 58½c. RYE nominal at $1 24. BARLEY—Sales 1,000 bushels Canada two-rowed at $1 94. SEEDS neglected. MESS PORK $29 for heavy. LARD 19¾c. HIGH WINES dull at about $1 08; no transactions reported. Canal Shipments not reported.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR in good demand and the market steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 8,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 1,500 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 90, and 13,000 bushels inferior Chicago Spring on private terms. CORN steady; sales 4,400 bushels No. 1 at $1 06. BARLEY firmer; sales last night 16,000 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $2; now held at $2 10. CORN MEAL, $2 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $26@$28, and Middlings, $36 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS higher; Wheat, 11c.; Corn and Barley, 15c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—16,500 bushels Wheat, 11,200 bushels Barley, and 411,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—29,000 bushels Wheat, 9,700 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 28,000 bushels Barley, 5,540 bushels Peas and 1,652,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market was easier at the opening and stiffer at the close; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales 5,100 bales; receipts 7,095 bales. Gold, 134¾. Sterling Exchange, 144@145¾; New-York Sight Drafts, ¾@⅜ discount. SUGAR firmer; Fair, 11¼c.; Prime, 11¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 15c.@15½c. MOLASSES firm; Fair, 75c.; Choice, 90c. FLOUR dull and declined; Superfine, $6 50; Treble Extra, $7 75. CORN—Supply light; New, 95c.; Old, $1 10. OATS quiet at 60c. BRAN steady at $1 20. HAY—The market is nearly bare; price $31. PORK quiet and firm at $32 50. BACON—Market is nearly bare; prices firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Ribs, 18¾c.@19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c.@20. LARD—The supply is light; tierce, 19c.@19½c.; keg, 21¾c.@22c. COFFEE firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 97@$2; White Michigan, $1 89@$1 88; Amber, $1 73@$1 75, closing at $1 74; No. 2 Spring, $1 25. CORN unchanged; sales of No. 1 at 96c.; rejected, 86c. OATS advanced 1c.; Michigan, 56c.; No. 2, 54c. RYE quiet. BARLEY dull; State, $1 75. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 48,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON declines ½c.; Middling, 25c.@26c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 20c.; Refined, 28½c.@28¾c. FLOUR firmer; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT in limited demand; sales Fair and Prime Red at $1 95@$2 05; Amber, $2 10@$2 14. RYE dull at $1 50. CORN unchanged. OATS in fair demand; Western, 68c.@72c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 12½c.@17¼c., gold. SUGAR held firmly; fair and good Refining Cuba, 11¼c.@11⅝c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Old on the ear, 95c.; New, 60c.@62c. OATS steady at 57c.@58c. RYE dull at $1 28. BARLEY unsettled and prices are nominal. COTTON firm; Middling, 23½c. WHISKY firm; sales at $1 02@$1 05. BACON scarce and higher; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; new, 15½c.@16c. EGGS scarce and firm at 3c. BUTTER steady. Gold 133¾, buying. Money close at 10@12 ℘ cent.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 26, and No. 2 at $1 14. OATS dull at 49½c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 89c. for No. 2. RYE and BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,900 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

TOBACCO firm. Superfine FLOUR, $6@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. CORN—Old, 90c.@91c.; New, 45c.@50c. OATS, 53c.@55c. RYE, $1 30. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 17¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18¾c. WHISKY nominal. COTTON, 22¾c.@23c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON, 22¾c.@23c.; receipts to-day, 1,300 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN—None here. OATS, 60c. HAY, $24. MESS PORK, $32 50. LARD, 20c.@21c. BACON firm at 14c.@14¼c. for Shoulders, and 18¾c. for Clear Sides.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; Prime to Choice Red, $2 25@$2 35. CORN firm and market a shade better; Old White and Yellow, $1 05@$1 06. OATS dull; sales at 70c.@71c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 35. PROVISIONS unchanged.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON—The market opened dull, but closed firm, owing to the favorable cable news; sales 1,250 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 884 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON opened easier and closed firm; sales 550 bales; Middling, 23¾c.; receipts, 999 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,190 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

No sales of SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. RESIN—No. 2, $1 70. TURPENTINE, $2 65. TAR, $2 30. COTTON—Small sales of mixed lots at 23¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON firmer; sales, 278 bales; receipts, 882 bales; Middlings, 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

COTTON opened weak but closed firm; sales 790 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 1,586 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54⅞. Gold, 133¾.

[Advertisement.]

Friends, one and all, let me tell you
Something that's really worth knowing;
'Tis not about Greeley, I pledge you,
For Horace can do his own blowing.
'Tis of one, renowned the world over,
As THE HATTER, the greatest of all,
In Broadway, 212, you will find him,
KNOX, the Hatter, so give him a call.
If the hatters would "match him" you bet
They will have to trot out a new set.

[Advertisement.]

Had the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank been properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the janitor would have known the instant the robbers entered, or opened window or door, thus giving him time to defend himself and property.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lace curtains a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway. New furniture department lately opened.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Nov. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Antwerp	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Britannia	Nov. 7	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Nov. 5	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship China, for Liverpool*—Miss Maggie Cane, Miss J. A. Huntington, H. Tiedorfer, E. M. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Vaux, D. O. Winter, E. M. Kingsley, F. Boykett, Miss Boykett, Mr. and Mrs. Harbison, R. S. Butterfield, E. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Balmforth, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lippincott, J. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Castillio, Master A. Fiske, F. Morrison, 2 Misses Stearns, Frank Whitney, L. S. Stockwell, A. Sutton, J. R. Clarke, Mrs. E. S. Hunt, N. Grabscheid, James Ewart, F. W. Smith, H. Mateer, F. H. Inloes, P. B. Steele, H. Thorp, Miss C. B. White, Samuel Cochran, W. D. Barbour, J. Dunnell and son, Miss Dunnell, James Willard, Mr. Sidney, A. H. Fiske, Geo. H. Browne.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Bubbell, Master Hubbell, Miss Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hilt, Parah Dubois, James Caird, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hanscom, E. P. Martin.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Laurent, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Pastor, child and servant, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Ham, Mr. and Mrs. Morice and child, Mrs. Fradreau, Mrs. Pidmann, Mr. and Miss Victor Durand, Mr. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. De Lagrange, Mr. and Mrs. Vatble, Mr., Mrs. and 2 Misses Ricardo Comas, Mr. Godeau, French Consul New-Orleans, Mr. Feiss, Mr. Carlo Gutierer, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. Engel, Mr. De Banduy, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Mr. Barret, Mr. Cluzel, Mr. Durand, Comte de Ruez and 2 servants, Mr. Guilebeaud, Mr. Tiblier, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tesser, Miss Vigmer, Mrs. Martinez de Poey, Mr. and Mrs. Saut, Dr. Raphael, Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, 2 children, Mr. Valsack, Vicomte D'Aquin, Comte de Medonchel, Mr. Severet, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Kirtland, Mr. Scheppers, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. Dominguez, Mr. Homguez, Mrs. Dubar, 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Martinez del Rio, Mr. Martinez del Rio, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barol, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Chegaray, Baronne de Reubelle, Mr. Ramel, Mrs. Hamer and 2 children, Mr. Latham, Mr. Wiltz, Mrs. Fiske, Dr. Dwinell, Mr. Pemberton and son, Mr. Valle, Mr. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Letorey, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bigelow, child and servant, Mr. Peon, Mr. Casares, Mrs. Barrio, child and servant, Mr. Borges, Mr. Maheut, Mr. Caugier, Mr. Laidier, Mr. Bonnes, Mr. Granges, Mr. Sanche, Mr. Veysset, Mr. Raymond, Miss Hapent, Mr. Broughton and 2 children, Miss Toucault, Mr. Peserley, Mr. and Mrs. Larder, Mrs. Carpentier, Mrs. Valle, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Pratt, Mr. Neyod, Mr. Cundun, Mr. Sallia Dupin, Mr. Barres, Miss Schanolzer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Martin, Mrs. A. Martin, Mr. Reardan, Mr. Gleason, Mr. Cabould, Mr. and Mrs. Manger, Miss Smith, Miss Manger, Mr. Ringer, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ornauld, Mr. Ness, Mrs. Wiseman, Mr. and Mrs. Pratto and child, Mrs. Pinard, Mr. Prager, Miss Parrot, Mr. and Mrs. Zimon and 3 sons, Mrs. Coureger and son, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Bolmer, Mrs. Pecheux, Mr. and Mrs. Laroche, Mr. Berkmans, Mrs. Crox and 2 children, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Geimes, Mr. and Mrs. Wiedman, Mr. Muller, Mr. Garmer, Mr. Esnault, Mr. Eduardo Brenti, 7 Sisters of Mercy, Mr. Dour, Mr. Pour, Mr. Bize, Mr. Ferdinando, Mrs. Bosgere and 3 children, Mrs. Rodugue, Mr. Enos, Mrs. Parram, Mr. Lannois, Mr. Compa, Miss Regla Vigmer, Mr. Angelo Jauzer, Mr. and Mrs. Lannois, Mr. Boiteur.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Mr. Tennant and lady, Mr. Goirg, Mr. Johnstone, Mrs. and Miss Johnstone, Mr. Shemin and lady, Capt. John Dixon, Mr. Hallugarten, lady, infant and maid; Rev. R. Howe and lady, Mr. Andrae, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Richardson and lady, Miss Lane, Capt. the Hon. W. J. W. Ward, Mr. Thomer, lady and child; Mr. Joseph, lady, three children and maid, Miss Watson, Mrs. Thompson, J. Orando and 2 sons, W. Turmo, Mr. Morris, lady, 4 children and servant, Stuart Morris, Mr. King, Mr. Jordan, lady and maid, Walter Glover, Thos. Powell, Miss Eddien and Miss Raddar, Jas. Hughes, Mr. Appleton and 3 daughters, Mr. Appleton, Jr., Wm. Smith, Robert Haynes, Mr. Hope and son, T. Rogers, W. Sagar, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. and Miss Leigh, Miss Westfeldt, Mr. Newhall, Mr. Rider, Mr. Christie and son, Albert Cowell, Wm. and B. Johnson, Mr. McKean, lady, infant and nurse, Miss Warton, Judge Morrill and lady, Mr. Porter and two daughters, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Bearn; Mr. Post, lady, child and nurse; Mr. Anthony, lady, child and nurse; Col. Wm. Jay, Mr. Von Krause, Mr. Horsely, Mrs. Josephine Odiot, Mrs. Schippiow's maid, Miss Alderson; Mr. Clark, lady, infant and two servants, Count de Arnsahot, Mr. Berghman, lady, child and nurse, Mr. Allen, Mr. Decker, Mr. Fitzgerald, lady and servant, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Schaus, Mr. Watson, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Brown, lady, three children and servant, Mr. Livingstone and lady, Mr. Arshen Mayer, Miss Rich, Mr. Bliss and lady, Mr. Mann and lady, Mr. Petracone, Mr. Cummings and lady, Mr. Fry and lady. Total, 142 passengers.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Tarifa, from Liverpool*—Charles Gastenhofer, wife, 3 children and nurse, D. M. Davidson, John Dudley, Mrs. Susan Robjohn, Miss Julia Robjohn, Miss Smith, Henry Black, Wm. Passey, Mrs. A. Hagerty, J. Kaufman and wife, W. B. Smith and wife, Mrs. Gould, O. K. Chase, A. McCausland, John Higgin, K. Baker, wife and 2 children, L. S. Christie, M. Boardman, W. E. Boardman, B. B. Hopkins, L. H. Case, A. B. Hirst, Mrs. W. E. Boardman, Miss E. G. Hopkins, Mrs. Foster and daughter, Miss V. Hopkins, Thomas Russell, wife and 2 children, Miss Ellen Barry, James Bersford, and 465 in the steerage.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Britannia, from Glasgow*—Miss Margaret Mullen, Mrs. Archer, John Harrison, Matthew Shaw, James Kenman, William Ferris, J. M. de Kosher, J. Ruttle, Mr. Brooks, Miss Brooks, D. Henderson, F. Walrood, John McMullen, Geo. Mulligan, Jane Little, Mrs. McCamochie, Miss McCamochie, Mr. Reed, Nellie Reed, Ida Reed, Frank Reed, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Paxton, Mrs. Paxton, Peter Gordon, Miss Kirk, Mrs. E. Rudding, Alice Rudding, D. B. Perry, J. M. Ruttle.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*—J. C. Mensdorfer and wife, Herm. Rossing and wife, Jacob Bernheim and wife, F. Becker and wife, J. Rueger and wife, Charlotte Mohr, Fanny Scheitlin, Rosa Morbach, J. Hildesheimer, Lina Raven, J. Meinhardt, wife and child, J. A. Boppe, wife, 2 children and servant, Nic. von Mehlen, A. Schroeder, C. Schreiber, and others in second cabin and steerage.

NOV. 4.—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—E. A. Nichols and wife, Miss Kate Nichols, Arthur Nichols, Herbert Nichols, Miss Grace Nichols, Miss Kate Travis, Josiah Fletcher and wife, Miss Kendrick, F. J. Keys and wife, Edward Todd, E. H. Conyers, Peter Robinson, Rev. D. Price, David Price, Rev. David Harris, J. S. Williams.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—M. Molina, Mr. Outerbridge, A. M. Thora, Mr. Pecorntal, M. Heckster, C. Alvarez, J. G. Jonco, Lorenzo Maya, Jacinto Costa, E. Verrio, Luis Joseph Valdez, C. Biddle, Horace M. Guillon.

In steamship Alabama, from Vera Cruz, &c.—Chas. Beer and 5 children, Walter Grose, Benj. Pryor, Antonio Montaloo. From Sisal—Edward J. Patuelbo. From Havana—G. P. Gonzales, Lewis Reebe, Cas.or de bilvo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35	Sun sets..... 4 52	Moon rises... 9 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 07	Gov. Island.11 56	Hell Gate .. 1 18

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Matanzas, Hayard, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; Novelty, Tufts, Philadelphia; Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans, S. Stevens; Saratoga, Alexander, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Georgia, Smith, Fernandina, I. K. Roberts; Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, Robert Lowden.

Ships Endeavor, Warwick, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; George Peabody, Paine, Yokohama, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Bark Carpione, (Ital.,) Strulese, Penarth Roads for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Amelia Jane, (Br.,) Doyle, St. John's, N. F., B. F. Small & Co.; Chieftain, (Br.,) Sangerberg, Halifax, Morrison & Phillips.

Schooners Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Parrsboro, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Delmar, Lanz, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Rio, Young, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Seraph, Ryder, Hyannis, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Williams, Liverpool Oct. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 627 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 22, lat. 51 22, lon. 12 40, passed a National steamer bound E. 26th, lat. 51 20, lon. 24, passed an Inman steamer bound E. 28th, lat. 49 50, lon. 40, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E. 31st, lat. 45 12, lon. 54 15, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool. Nov. 1, lat. 43 10, lon. 60, passed a brig-rigged steamer, supposed French, bound E.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Vera Cruz Oct. 18, Sisal 22d, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Arrived at 8 A. M. Nov. 4.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow Oct. 16, and Moville 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced severe westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Has had very heavy head winds and sea the last 48 hours.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Oct. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 26, no lat., &c., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 28th, passed a National steamer bound W.; 29th, passed ship Elsinore, bound W. Nov. 1, lat. 44 10, lon. 52, passed bark Maud Chipman, of Limerick, deserted. 3d, no lat., &c., passed a German steamer bound E. Same day, passed steamships China and Nebraska, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre Oct. 22, and Brest 24th, with mdse. and 215 passengers to George Mackenzie. Oct. 26, lat. 48 43 N., lon. 37 30 W., spoke ship Golden Light, of St. John, N. B., bound E. Nov. 4, 180 miles from New-York, saw a German steamer and an Inman steamer bound E.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Huntress, (of Dartmouth, Eng.,) Vincent, Denia, Spain, Sept. 14, with dried fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 5, and had variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Lakemba, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rood, Shields 51 with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Neptune, (N. G.,) Lentz, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to Tobias & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and pleasant weather.

Bark Mary Pratt, (new, 454 tons,) Kilburn, Calais 5 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Angustura, (of Gibraltar,) Morrill, Ciudad Bolivar 24 ds., with hides and skins to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. winds. Sld. in co. with brig Angostura, (N. G.,) for New-York.

Brig Jacob, (N. G.,) De Haan, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Henry, De Cordova & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 35. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from S. E. to N. W.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, St. Kitts 18 ds., with salt and 2 passengers to Bishop & Bros.

Schr. Isabella, (of Delaware,) Burton, Rio Grande Sept. 8, with hides, wool, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 4, in lon. 39 30. Nov. 1, off Barnegat, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., and was blown back to Phœnix Island, on the Delaware, but sustained no damage. Sld. in co. with brig Water Lily, Horton; brig J. W., (Br.,) for New-York.

Schr. Ariadne, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. J. Whitehouse, Jones, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. James Baytis, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. John Hickey, Chase, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Port Royal, Hubbard, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Watchman, Fuller, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rosanna Rose, Burgess, Bangor via Bridgeport.

Schr. Cameo, Brown, Bridgeport.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Hovey, Bristol.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Finch, Falken, Providence.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Pawtucket.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Brown, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. Ceres, Brown, Newburg, for Boston.

Schr. A. S. Perry, Perry, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Norton, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. Franconia, Leavitt, Jacksonville.

Sloop Robert Wiltse, Barker, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Temperance, Mackey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop Charles, Thurston, Elizabethport, for Providence.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Fernandina; Thames, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 4—Arr. bark Wasp, from Malaga.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4—Arr. steamship Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

Off the port—Bark Borneo, from Halifax.

Sld. steamship James Adger, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 4—Sld. brigs Susie J. Strout and Lizzie Daniels, from Norfolk for Barbados.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4—Arr. steamships Huntsville, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, arrived last night.

Miscellaneous.

The American Lloyds Supplement, containing the surveys of 30 ships, 25 barks, 28 brigs, 16 schooners and 8 steamers, has come to hand, with the indorsement of the Shipowners' Association Underwriters, the British Lloyds Agent, members of the Council of Shipmasters Association, and the United States Lloyds. This institution is represented by eminent merchants as agents, and practical men as surveyors in every port in the world. It has the confidence of the entire commercial community, and is a valuable medium for the classification of shipping.

Spoken, &c.

A. J. Raymond—Br. brig, from Barbados for Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 25, lat. 30 48, lon. 68 53.

J. T. Ray—bark, of Sunderland, from —— for Liverpool, Oct. 2, lat. 4 49 S., lon. 34 26.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 4—The steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived at this port this morning.

At Shields, Sept. 14, ship St. Joseph, of Bath, Me., and bark Ann, for New-York, loading.

At Rio Grande, Sept. 8, bark Sal, (N. G.,) and schr. Peaner, (N. G.,) for New-York in 8 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Sailed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4—The steamship Baltimore sailed from this port to-day at 4 P. M. for Baltimore.

Marine Disaster.

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 3—The bark Jennie Cobb, Handley, (or Henley,) master, from Troon for New-Orleans, put in here to-day, requiring a new foremast.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to Francis B. Baldwin.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING.

70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

OUR WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING NOW COMPLETE.

Prices lower than any other establishment in the City. Youths' and children's dress and school suits.

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ON THE SMALL PROFIT PLAN.
HOWARD & CO.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 24 JOHN-ST.
BARCLAY & CARY,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.

These goods are manufactured by ourselves, and are unsurpassed for quality and beauty of finish by any in the market.

A large and varied assortment of the choicest patterns always on hand, and each article warranted by our trade-mark.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, far superior to the best imported ware and equal to the finest home-made.

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"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, FIRE-IRONS, FENDERS, COAL VASES, SCUTTLES, PLATE-WARMERS, &c. COOKING UTENSILS in greatest variety, at lowest prices. LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

ATTENTION.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES in great variety can be found at
CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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CORNER READE AND CENTRE STS.,
Manufacturers of
FURNACES OR HEATERS
FOR DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Long experience in this line enables us to give entire satisfaction, both as to prices and superior workmanship. The trade supplied with castings.

SPIT, SPIT, HAWK, HAWK.—WHY don't you use WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR—pint bottle $1—and get rid of catarrh? 'Tis sold by all druggists.

Test it free at Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in Teas, Coffees, Mackerel, Flour, Sugars, and all kinds of Groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOMAS R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
CURTAINS AND DECORATIONS,
For Parlors, Reception-Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Halls and Sleeping-Rooms,
OF THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS.
HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS, QUILTS AND BLANKETS.
Table and Piano Covers.
WINDOW SHADES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE
OVERCOATS
FOR
$10, $15, $18 and $20,
OFFERED BY
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
OPPOSITE 4TH-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus;

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
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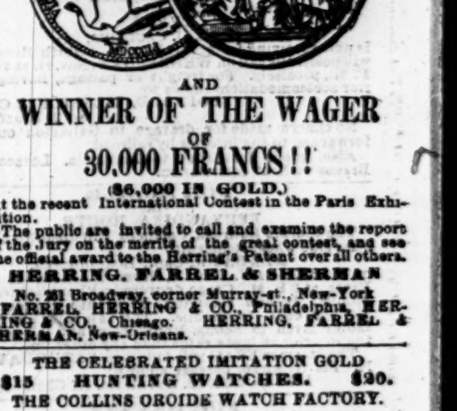
one block west of Broadway.
All goods guaranteed. Prices low.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.....PARIS.



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WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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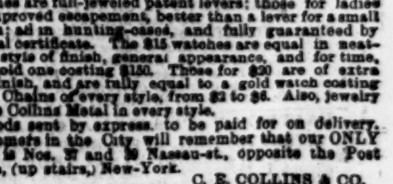
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20.
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



CASES of the COLLINS METAL. Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

Goods sent by express, to be paid for on delivery. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs,) New-York.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SMITH'S UNRIVALED AMERICAN ORGANS. ALSO, PIANOS, MELODEONS AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC. INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 410 West 29th-st.,
New-York, Nov. 4, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at the office of the company, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868, it was resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this company to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the company two million, one hundred thousand dollars ($2,100,000,) for the purpose of providing for the payment of the bonded debt of the company maturing in 1869; and that it be a condition of such authorization, that no portion of said stock shall be issued at less than par; and that the same shall be first offered to the stockholders of the company at the time of such issue, at par. A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 410 West 29th-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of sanctioning the proposed increase of capital stock, if they shall see fit so to do.

Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy; and two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the company is required to sanction such proposed increase.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.